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BULLETIN

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

VOLUME III



1911-1912

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Archaeological
Institute of
America

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTI-
TUTE OF AMERICA

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

I BEG to report to you upon the affairs of the Institute from November 15, 1910, to November 1, 1911.

THE SCHOOLS

The work accomplished during the past year by the four Schools, and under the direction of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, was strong and fruitful; the details are given in the reports published in the *Bulletin*.¹

Of the several gifts to the schools during the year two are worthy of special mention.

The first is a bequest, of singular thoughtfulness and delicacy of feeling, to the School at Athens. Notice of the gift was given in the following letter, which was received by the President of the Institute, March 6:

10, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W. C.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

To the Council of the Archaeological
Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to inform you that under the will of my late wife, Ruth Emerson Fletcher, who died on April 13th last, and who, as Ruth Emerson, studied in the American School at Athens in the year 1896, a sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) has been left to you on the following terms :—

"I give and bequeath to the Archaeological Institute of America the sum of five hundred dollars on condition that the said sum or any increment thereof be applied only for some purpose and need of the American School at Athens which shall seem to the Director then in charge of the said School most pressing."

¹ Owing to the illness of Director Hill, of the School at Athens, the publication of the Reports relating to this School is postponed to the next *Bulletin*.

The will has now been proved in this country, and my father, Mr. J. M. Fletcher, and I, as her executors, have requested Messrs. Ropes, Gray and Gorham, of Boston, as soon as it has been proved in the United States, to pay over to you the amount which she has bequeathed. I should state that, in accordance with the terms of the will, legacy duty is deducted from the various bequests.

She always spoke with gratitude and devotion of the American School at Athens, and it gives me pleasure to fulfil her wishes.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

HENRY MARTINEAU FLETCHER.

A copy of Mr. Fletcher's communication was transmitted to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School, who consulted the Director. A recommendation in regard to carrying out the terms of the bequest will be made at the meeting of the Council.

Through the generosity of the Hon. Frank Springer, the private library of the late Professor Finck, of the University of Berlin, has been placed at the service of the School of American Archaeology in Santa Fé. It contains a wide range of books and pamphlets in the field of linguistic science and will form an admirable nucleus for the building up of a working library for the linguistic side of the School's investigations.

The association of the School in Rome and the American Academy in Rome under one management, outlined in the report of Dean West (p. 13), inaugurates a new era in the advancement of American scholastic and cultural interests in Italy. The more intimate relationship cannot fail to be helpful to both staff and students of each institution, and to contribute to the solidarity of American art and learning at home through a better mutual understanding between important and influential groups of representatives abroad. The School will share in the advantages of a more generous financial support, and will be enabled to contribute even more richly than in the past to the advancement of classical studies, on the scientific as well as the educational side.

The Managing Committees of the School in Jerusalem and of the School of American Archaeology are making earnest efforts to secure endowments adequate to place their work on a broad and permanent basis. They invoke the assistance of any who

may be able to help in any way in this good cause. The School in Jerusalem needs, in addition, the funds for a building on the lot, large and well located, which was purchased two years ago.

The Summer Session of the School in Santa Fé in 1910 was made the subject of special articles by Mr. Frank Springer (*Science*, November 4, 1910) and by Miss Eleanor Hope Johnson (*The Outlook*, March 25, 1911). An interesting report of the session in 1911 was published in the New York *Evening Post* for Saturday, October 14; a briefer summary appeared in *Science*, September 29.

EXCAVATION AND EXPLORATION

The excavations upon the site of Cyrene were interrupted by the unprovoked and dastardly assassination of Herbert Fletcher De Cou. With great courage and devotion to their task Director Norton and the surviving members of the staff voted to resume the work; and at the approach of the hot season they left Cyrene with the expectation of returning again in October. The finds of the campaign, which in richness and variety exceeded all expectation for the first season's work, have been described in the preliminary reports (*Bulletin*, vol. II, pp. 141-167). The report of Dr. Sladden upon the medical work (*ibid.*, pp. 168-176) is attracting deserved praise, and his services to the wretched natives were no unimportant factor in preparing the way for a cordial welcome when the Expedition shall return again to the site.

Mr. Allison V. Armour placed his yacht at the service of the Expedition for the second campaign, and brought it around to Malta in order to proceed with the *Chester*, of the United States Navy, to Bengazi, Derna, and the landing place nearest Cyrene. On account of the breaking out of the war in Tripoli the approach to the African shore was cut off. There is reason to believe, however, that the interruption to the work occasioned by the war will be only temporary.

The St. Louis Society of the Institute renewed its contribution for work in Central America in 1911, and the United Fruit Company placed a like sum at the disposal of Director Hewett. The gratifying progress made in clearing the more important portion of the site of Quirigua has been reported in

the *Bulletin* (vol. II, pp. 117-134); this will make possible a direct attack next season upon the work of excavation. The field is most promising.

The work at Sardis (*Bulletin*, vol. II, p. 3; *American Journal of Archaeology*, vol. XIV, pp. 401-416) was resumed in February under the direction of Professor Howard Crosby Butler and continued until the middle of June. "Nearly the whole of the large temple was cleared, and many tombs were opened. A large number of vases with important inscriptions on them giving the dates were found in the tombs. Many pieces of jewelry and many coins also came to light, and in the main excavations by the temple several new inscriptions were found. An inscription in the Lydian language, complete in seventeen lines, will prove very important, since the words are divided, which is the case in no previously found Lydian inscription."

PUBLICATION

In accordance with the expressed desire of many members of the Institute, the reports in the *Bulletin* that seemed to require illustration have been freely illustrated. This has been made possible by an arrangement in accordance with which the cost of making the blocks for the illustrations, and a proper share of the cost of printing, will be charged to the Excavation Funds. The blocks of the illustrations accompanying the reports on excavation will be saved for use in the large volumes in which the results of the work will be finally published.

The time is ripe to commence the publication of such a series of volumes setting forth the results of work accomplished under the auspices of the Institute in different fields, and it is hoped that the means to provide for the publication will soon be forthcoming.

LECTURES

An announcement has already been made of the schedule of Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lectures for three years (*Bulletin*, vol. II, p. 178). The interest manifested by the local officers of the Institute in planning for these lectures is a gratifying indication of their destined usefulness and value. Nominations of future lecturers will be welcome.

The development of the lecture system of the Institute, in response to a pressing demand, presents an increasingly difficult problem, the solution of which would be impossible but for the cordial response of our foremost scholars and experts to invitations to lecture before the Affiliated Societies without remuneration and often at a serious sacrifice of personal convenience and interests.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF THE ST. LOUIS SOCIETY

A noteworthy loan exhibition of objects of art and antiquity was held in the spring in St. Louis, under the auspices of the St. Louis Society. A brief statement in regard to it, contributed by request, is printed in this *Bulletin* (p. 55). There is no doubt that in many cities similar exhibitions could be held with success, not only with a corresponding stimulation of local cultural interests, but also with a distinct gain to the local Society in prestige and membership.

FINANCES

The income from annual fees in 1910-11 reached a total of \$16,624.12, exceeding the amount estimated in the Budget for the year (\$16,000 ; see *Bulletin*, vol. I, p. 237). The income from life membership fees was \$4538.40, making a total income of \$21,162.52 from the Affiliated Societies (Schedule A, p. 57).

During the year the permanent fund of the Institute was increased from life membership fees by an investment representing a par value of \$6000, at a cost of \$5870.41 (Schedule I, p. 61).

The generous gifts of Mr. James Loeb and members of the Boston, Chicago, and Washington Societies to the Cyrene Excavation Fund, and of members of the St. Louis Society to the Central American Excavation Fund (p. 56, and Schedule F) deserve most hearty thanks. Mr. Loeb has furthermore provided a liberal pension for the mother of Herbert Fletcher De Cou ; and in addition to his subscription of \$5000 for the campaign at Cyrene the present year, he arranged to pay the salary of the architect added to the staff (*Bulletin*, vol. II, p. 142) and also to defray the cost of a railway track needed in dumping.

Besides the \$2500 contributed by the members of the St.

Louis Society for the work in Quirigua, the United Fruit Company expended, under Mr. Hewett's direction, \$2546.15, making a total expenditure at Quirigua of \$5046.15 the past season. The thanks of the Council are due to the Board of Directors and officials of the United Fruit Company for their encouragement and substantial support of this important project of excavation.

Particularly acceptable is the unsolicited gift of Mr. James Speyer (p. 56), who as a member of the Board of Investment had been consulted about the purchase of securities for the Institute. Expressing to Mr. Sloane his gratification at the showing made by the financial statement for 1909-10 (printed in the *Bulletin*, vol. II, pp. 32-37) he offered to contribute \$1000 for any purpose which the officers of the Institute might designate. A resolution in regard to the gift will be presented at the next meeting of the Council.

The other items of income and the details of disbursement are fully set forth in the Report of the Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATION

The resignation of Mr. William Sloane as Treasurer, and the election of Mr. Willard V. King by the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy, have already been mentioned in the *Bulletin* (vol. II, p. 177); suitable action will be taken by the Council at the meeting in Pittsburgh.

The opening of the office of the Institute in the Octagon, Washington, in January (*Bulletin*, vol. II, pp. 70, 115-116 and Plates VIII-X) marked the beginning of a new era for the work of the Institute. As the Report of the General Secretary is published in this *Bulletin*, detailed comment here is unnecessary. The opportunities opening up before the Institute as a coöperative organization for the advancement of learning and culture seem illimitable; the future assuredly was never more bright than now.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,
November 1, 1911.

Archaeological
Institute
of America

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL
SECRETARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IN-
STITUTE OF AMERICA

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

I HAVE the honor to report on matters pertaining to the office of General Secretary of the Institute for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1911.

THE OFFICE IN WASHINGTON

In January, 1911, our office was removed to the room in The Octagon offered the Institute by the American Institute of Architects ; a brief description of it has already been given in the *Bulletin* (vol. II, p. 115). The business affairs of the Institute, such as the revision of the official membership list and the mailing lists of the *American Journal of Archaeology* and the *Bulletin*, subscriptions, orders for publications, and advertising in the *Journal*, have been given the detailed attention which they demand. The receipts for subscriptions and publications, which show a steady increase from year to year, were \$1406, divided as follows :

Cr.		Dr.	
		Remitted to William Sloane, Tr.	
Subscriptions	\$ 1085.49	February 14, 1911	\$ 500.00
Sales of publications	175.37	May 2, 1911	500.00
Advertising	140.00	July 31, 1911	370.00
Interest	5.14	August 26, 1911	36.00
	\$ 1406.00		\$ 1406.00

The circulation of the *American Journal of Archaeology* and the *Bulletin*, August 31, 1911, was as follows :

Mailed to members of the Institute	2983
Subscribers	261
Exchanges	131
Free List	49

An idea of the volume of business that requires the attention of the General Secretary may be gained from the following summary of the monthly reports of the office from January 1 to August 31, 1911 :

Letters received	2015
Parcels of second-class matter received	264
Telegrams received	38
Letters mailed	2910
Second-class matter mailed	231
Telegrams sent	37
Announcements sent out	1077
Printed matter distributed	1386
Visitors registered	111
Conferences	205
Telephone messages	312

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES OF THE INSTITUTE

FOUNDED	SOCIETY	MEMBERSHIP			RECEIPTS	
		Life	Annual	Total	Total	Life
1879	1. Boston	45	175	220	\$1,850.00	
1884	2. New York	28	140	168	1,400.00	\$100.00
1884	3. Baltimore	19	66	85	1,000.00	400.00
1889	4. Pennsylvania	10	95	105	800.00	
1889	5. Chicago	10	92	102	1,000.00	
1889	6. Detroit	18	71	89	400.00	
1889	7. Wisconsin	3	24	27	200.00	
1895	8. Cleveland	2	40	42	465.00	100.00
1898	9. Connecticut	7	43	50	500.00	
1902	10. Washington	16	177	193	1,550.00	
1902	11. Iowa	3	69	72	200.00	
1903	12. Pittsburgh	4	51	55	500.00	200.00
1904	13. Southwest	30	408	438	180.00	
1904	14. Colorado	23	67	90	438.40	238.40
1905	15. Cincinnati	8	37	45	500.00	300.00
1906	16. St. Louis	11	117	128	762.34	
1906	17. Rochester	1	33	34	280.00	
1906	18. Utah	2	22	24	50.00	
1906	19. San Francisco	7	46	53	400.00	
1906	20. Kansas City	3	52	55	638.27	300.00
1906	21. Washington State	4	89	93	330.00	
1908	22. Rhode Island	13	56	69	500.00	
1908	23. New Jersey	4	44	48	250.00	
1908	24. Montreal	31	94	125	1,300.00	700.00
1908	25. Ottawa	12	46	58	1,180.00	900.00
1908	26. Kingston	2	25	27	350.00	100.00
1908	27. Toronto	22	87	109	875.00	500.00
1909	28. Portland, Ore.	6	37	43	303.48	
1909	29. Winnipeg	10	88	98		
1909	30. Halifax	5	54	59	550.00	100.00
1909	31. St. John	4	47	51	236.10	
1909	32. Buffalo	7	54	61	500.00	
1910	33. Minnesota	2	56	58	510.00	200.00
1910	34. Quebec	4	50	54	670.00	400.00
1910	35. Kansas State		39	39	250.00	
1911	36. Hartford	5	45	50	243.93	
1911	37. Syracuse	3	65	68		
1911	38. Vancouver	6	59	65		
		390	2860	3250	\$21,162.52	\$4,538.40

MEMBERSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE

The table (p. 8) gives the distribution of the membership of the Institute at the close of the fiscal year together with the receipts from the Affiliated Societies. Fifty-one new life members have been reported, of whom 44 have paid the fee into the treasury of the Institute. We have lost by death 7 life members, giving a net gain of 44, making our present enrollment of life members 390.

The Affiliated Societies have been encouraged to give careful scrutiny to the lists of annual members so as to increase the percentage of returns to the treasury of the Institute corresponding more nearly with the enrollment. The result is that nineteen Societies report a net loss of 180 members. This apparent loss has been offset by an increase of 431 annual members in the remaining Societies. This leaves a net gain of 251 annual members in the Institute, making the total enrollment 2860 annual members. The membership of the Institute on August 31 was, therefore, 3250, an increase of 295.

Six new Societies were admitted during the fiscal year, three of which (the Minnesota, Quebec, and Kansas State Societies) were formally accepted at the last meeting of the Council, while three others (the Hartford, Syracuse, and Vancouver Societies) have completed the conditions of membership and will be welcomed at the next meeting of the Council. These six Societies already represent an enrollment of 20 life and 315 annual members. Three or more other Societies now in process of organization will also be recommended for admission at the next meeting.

The growth of the Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, and Ottawa Societies during the past year is deserving of especial commendation.

We now have a total of thirty-eight Societies, thirteen in the Eastern, ten in the Central, six in the Western States, and nine in the Dominion of Canada. It may be well for the Council to consider whether conditions are not now favorable for the formation of a Southern Circuit of Societies extending from Richmond, Va., to New Orleans.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The receipts from life membership fees during the fiscal year are \$4538.40, making a total of \$18,975, added since January 1, 1908, to the funds available for permanent investment.

The steady increase in current funds from annual fees is deserving of mention, being \$16,624.12 in 1910-11 as against \$11,308.43 in 1907 — a gain of over \$5000 in four years. The total for the fiscal year would have been greater but for the fact that three Societies did not remit to the Treasurer in time to be included in his annual report.

In addition to life and annual fees, Societies have contributed to excavations as follows (\$1227.75 being paid in before August 31, 1910) :

Boston Society to Cyrene Fund	\$3,978.35
Chicago Society to Cyrene Fund	1,400.00
Washington Society to Cyrene Fund	1,100.00
St. Louis Society to Quirigua Fund	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,978.35

Thus funds contributed by the Affiliated Societies for the purposes of the Institute during the fiscal year amount to nearly \$30,000.

LECTURES, 1910-11

The names of the lecturers for the Institute during the past year, with the subjects of their lectures and appointments, were published in the *Bulletin* (vol. II, pp. 138-140). The increase in the number of lecture appointments suggests the wisdom of increasing the number of our circuits from four to six, distributed as follows:

1. EASTERN CIRCUIT, I: Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New York, Orange, Princeton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C. (10)
2. EASTERN CIRCUIT, II: Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax. (11)
3. CENTRAL CIRCUIT, I: Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis. (8)
4. CENTRAL CIRCUIT, II: Pittsburgh, Washington, Pa., Cincinnati, Oxford, St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Davenport. (10)

5. WESTERN CIRCUIT, I: Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, San Diego, Los Angeles, Stanford, San Francisco, Berkeley, Portland, Seattle, Walla Walla, Spokane. (13)
6. WESTERN CIRCUIT, II: Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg. (7)

Total number of lecture centres	59
“ “ “ lecturers (1910-11)	23
“ “ “ lectures (1910-11)	160

The activity of the Affiliated Society depends primarily upon the lectures, and the obligation rests upon the officers of the Institute to make constant improvement in the quality of the lectures given as well as their acceptability to general audiences. Several Societies now endeavor to have six regular meetings a year, providing special lecturers for certain occasions. The St. Louis Society gave an Archaeological Exhibit during the spring which attracted favorable comment. The Washington Society gave an exhibit and reception during the meeting in May of the American Federation of Arts. The Southwest Society in the early fall successfully carried out an archaeological session extending over one week with lectures in the Classical, Oriental, and American fields. The cordial reception given by the public to these attempts to make more fully known the work and purposes of the Archaeological Institute demonstrates a steadily growing interest in archaeology, and calls for increased efforts on our part to provide our members with an adequate presentation of what is being done in the general field.

During the fiscal year just closed the General Secretary has spent about five months of his time in the field, visiting and lecturing before Affiliated Societies, conferring with their officers, becoming acquainted with the membership, presenting the work of the Institute, and assisting in the formation of new Societies. He has lectured on the Canadian and Central Circuits, as well as before the Baltimore, Washington, Colorado, and Buffalo Societies. He spent the month of August with the School of American Archaeology, lecturing on classical archaeology in the summer session of the School held in Santa Fé and at the Excavation Camp in the Canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles.

The knowledge of the field thus acquired leads him to feel that the Institute is becoming more and more a vital factor in the educational life of the country and that our possibilities of growth, efficiency, and usefulness have by no means reached their limit.

In conclusion, I beg to express my deep obligation especially to the Secretaries of the Institute, and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Affiliated Societies, to whose unfailing courtesy, patience, and coöperation we are chiefly indebted for the results attained.

MITCHELL CARROLL.

October 15, 1911.

American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAN-
AGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — As Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, I beg to submit the following report for the year ending September 1, 1911.

The work of the School was satisfactorily conducted in the course of the year by Professor Carter, the Director, Professor Fairclough, Professor of Latin, and Mr. Van Buren, as Lecturer in Archaeology in addition to his duties as Librarian of the School. The attendance of students and the work of the School in detail, set forth in the report of the Director, call for no special comment here.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held in Providence, Rhode Island, December 29, 1910, information was presented regarding the possibility of a consolidation of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome with the American Academy in Rome on terms mutually advantageous to the perpetuity and efficiency of both institutions. The following Sub-committee was appointed to conduct negotiations: Andrew F. West, Chairman; F. F. Abbott, F. W. Kelsey. After informal conferences held with the Executive Committee of the American Academy in Rome, it became necessary to call a special meeting of the Executive and also of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome to consider and act on the question of the proposed consolidation with the American Academy in Rome. These meetings were duly called for Saturday, February 11, 1911, and were held at that date. The record of these meetings is as follows :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1911, at 11 A.M., pursuant to the call of the Chairman. There were present the Chairman, Professor West, the Treasurer, Mr. Willard V. King, and Professors Abbott, Egbert, Kelsey, Rolfe, Wilson and Wheeler. Messrs. William Rutherford Mead, President of the American Academy in Rome, and John B. Pine, a Trustee of the American Academy in Rome, were present by invitation during a part of the meeting.

Professor Rolfe was elected Secretary pro tem.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee submit to the Managing Committee a proposed agreement between the American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, dated January 21, 1911, providing for the consolidation of the School with the Academy, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions by the Managing Committee, at a special meeting to be held on February 11, 1911:

WHEREAS, the American School of Classical Studies in Rome is an unincorporated association and has voluntarily affiliated itself with the Archaeological Institute of America and is at liberty to withdraw from such affiliation whenever its Managing Committee shall so direct, and

WHEREAS, it is now proposed that the School shall be consolidated with the American Academy in Rome, a corporation incorporated by an Act of Congress, and having for its purposes the establishment and maintenance of an institution for the study and practice of the fine arts, and for the study and investigation of the archaeology, literature, and history of the classical and later periods, and

WHEREAS, it is believed that the purposes of the School can be more effectively accomplished by the withdrawal of the School from affiliation with the Institute, and by the consolidation of the School with the Academy, and

WHEREAS, an agreement providing for such consolidation has been entered into by and between the Academy and the School through their respective officers, subject to ratification by their respective Board of Trustees and Managing Committee, which agreement dated January 21, 1911, is herewith submitted:

"THIS AGREEMENT, made the twenty-first day of January, 1911, between THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME, hereinafter referred to as the "Academy," and THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME, hereinafter referred to as the "School,"

WHEREAS, the Academy is a corporation incorporated by an act of the Congress of the United States, to establish and maintain an institution for the study and practice of the fine arts, and is authorized by its Charter to hold and now holds real estate and personal property in the United States and in the Kingdom of Italy, and also owns certain endowments and has received pledges and bequests of other and further endowments, which property, endowments, and pledges amount in the aggregate to the sum of about

\$900,000, and is about to acquire title to the property known as the "Villa Aurelia" situate in the city of Rome, Kingdom of Italy, and

WHEREAS, the School is a voluntary association, organized for the advancement of the study and investigation of the archaeology, literature, and history of the classical and later periods, and now owns certain property consisting of a library and equipment and endowments amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$100,000, par value, and is in receipt of annual subscriptions for its maintenance, and

WHEREAS, it is believed that the respective purposes of the Academy and the School can be more effectively accomplished by a consolidation of the School with the Academy, under the present corporate title of the Academy:

NOW, THEREFORE, this agreement witnesseth, in consideration of the premises and of the covenants herein contained, and of one dollar by each to the other in hand paid:

First. That the Academy shall seek to obtain an amendment to its charter stating the purposes of the Academy to be substantially as follows:

"The purposes of the Academy are to establish and maintain an institution for the study and practice of the fine arts, and for the study and investigation of the archaeology, literature, and history of the classical and later periods;" and a further amendment authorizing the Academy to take and hold real and personal property either in the United States or in the Kingdom of Italy to an amount not limited to one million dollars.

Second. That as soon as the Academy shall acquire title to the Villa Aurelia, it shall adapt the same to the enlarged purposes of the Academy as far as the means which it now has or may hereafter secure will justify.

Third. The School shall transfer its library and other property to the Academy, and shall pay over or cause to be paid over or delivered to the Academy, all its funds and endowments, when the above provisions have been complied with, or at such earlier date as the Managing Committee of the School may approve, and the consolidation shall be deemed complete when such transfer is made.

Fourth. That the Academy shall take and hold the funds and endowments transferred to it under the preceding paragraph as a separate fund for carrying on and developing the work now conducted by the School and shall in like manner receive and apply such further sums as may hereafter be contributed for carrying on such specific work, whether in the form of endowments or annual subscriptions or contributions.

Fifth. That the Academy shall continue to apply the funds and property which it now holds or has under contract, and the income of the endowments which it has received or which are already assured to carrying on the work now conducted by the Academy and shall in like manner receive and apply such further sums as may hereafter be contributed for carrying on such specific work.

Sixth. That all funds received by the Academy subsequent to such consolidation, except such as may be given for designated purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the institution as a whole and to carrying

on its enlarged work in such manner and in such directions as the Board of Trustees may from time to time determine.

Seventh. (a) The library and general resources and advantages of the Academy, except residence in the Academy, shall be available to all students who may be admitted thereto, irrespective of the character of the studies pursued by them, provided that the number of resident Fellows in the fine arts shall not at any time be exceeded by the number of resident Fellows in all other subjects, and provided that the privilege of residence shall be restricted to men holding Fellowships.

(b) The term "Fellows" shall apply only to those students, either men or women, who are appointed by the Board of Trustees, or its committees, through regularly constituted competitions, or upon evidence of exceptional qualifications, and such Fellows as shall complete the prescribed course in any School of the Academy shall, upon the recommendation of the Director of such School, be entitled to receive the diploma of the Academy.

Eighth. As soon as practicable after such consolidation, there shall be appointed a chief executive officer representing the Board of Trustees, and a director of each of the two existing schools, viz.: the school of fine arts and school of classical studies, and thereafter a director of any other school which may be established, together with such other officers and instructors as the Board of Trustees may deem proper, provided that the office of director and chief executive officer may be held by one person and that until such appointments are made the Academy shall be administered as the Board of Trustees shall determine.

Ninth. That the interests of the School shall be suitably represented in the membership of the Board of Trustees and of the executive committee of the Academy.

Tenth. Nothing herein contained shall limit or qualify the right of the Academy before or after consolidation to alter or amend its constitution or by-laws.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused these presents to be executed the day and year first above written.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.

By Wm. Rutherford Mead, President.

Subject to ratification by its Board of Trustees.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME.

By Andrew F. West, Chairman.

Frank F. Abbott, Associate Chairman.

Francis W. Kelsey.

Subject to ratification by its Managing Committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

1. RESOLVED, that the resolution adopted by this Committee at its annual meeting, held on December 30, 1909, providing for the affiliation of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome with the Archaeological In-

stitute of America be, and the same hereby is rescinded, and that the School hereby withdraws from affiliation with the Institute.

2. RESOLVED, that the said agreement providing for the consolidation of the School with the Academy herewith submitted be, and the same hereby is approved, and that the action of the representatives of this Committee in executing the same on behalf of the School be, and the same hereby is ratified and confirmed as the action of this Committee.

3. RESOLVED, that the Chairman of the Managing Committee be authorized to take such further steps, if any, as may in his opinion be necessary or desirable to terminate the affiliation of the School with the Institute, and to carry into effect the consolidation provided for in the said agreement, and further to transfer the library and other property of the School to the Academy in accordance with the third clause of said agreement;

4. RESOLVED, that the Treasurer of the School, Mr. Willard V. King, be authorized to transfer the money and securities belonging to the School and in his possession to the Academy, when so requested by the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the Academy for such moneys and securities shall be sufficient voucher.

5. RESOLVED, that when such transfer shall have been made and such consolidation shall have been completed, the present Managing Committee of the School, as now constituted, shall be deemed to have been dissolved without further action on the part of this Committee.

6. RESOLVED, that the Secretary be directed to transmit a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Secretary of the Archaeological Institute and to the Secretary of the Academy, and also to express to the Institute the desire of the Managing Committee to maintain relations of friendly association with the Institute after the consolidation of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome with the American Academy in Rome has been effected.

It was also VOTED to make the following recommendation to the Managing Committee: RESOLVED, that as soon as the consolidation be accomplished, the present Managing Committee be reorganized and continued as an Advisory Committee, and that a sub-committee with power be appointed by the Chairman, to draft a plan for the new Committee.

Adjourned.

JOHN C. ROLFE, *Secretary pro tem.*

MANAGING COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome was held at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1911, at 2 P.M., pursuant to the call of the Chairman. There were present the Chairman, Professor West, Professors Abbott, Armstrong, Bennett, Carroll, Egbert, Frothingham, Hendrickson, Kelsey, Knapp, J. L. Moore, Marquand, Pease, Rand, Rolfe, Searles,

Wheeler, Whicher and Wilson, and Messrs. W. V. King and Lloyd Griscom. On invitation Messrs. William Rutherford Mead, President of the American Academy in Rome, and John B. Pine, a Trustee of the American Academy, were present during the meeting.

Professor Rolfe was elected Secretary pro tem.

It was unanimously VOTED that the following recommendation of the Executive Committee regarding the consolidation of the American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies in Rome be adopted:

RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee submit to the Managing Committee a proposed agreement between the American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, dated January 21, 1911, providing for the Consolidation of the School with the Academy, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions by the Managing Committee, at a special meeting to be held on February 11, 1911:

WHEREAS, the American School of Classical Studies in Rome is an unincorporated association and has voluntarily affiliated itself with the Archaeological Institute of America and is at liberty to withdraw from such affiliation whenever its Managing Committee shall so direct, and

WHEREAS, it is now proposed that the School shall be consolidated with the American Academy in Rome, a corporation incorporated by an Act of Congress, and having for its purposes the establishment and maintenance of an institution for the study and practice of the fine arts, and for the study and investigation of the archaeology, literature, and history of the classical and later periods, and

WHEREAS, it is believed that the purposes of the School can be more effectively accomplished by the withdrawal of the School from affiliation with the Institute, and by the consolidation of the School with the Academy, and

WHEREAS, an agreement providing for such consolidation has been entered into by and between the Academy and the School through their respective officers, subject to ratification by their respective Board of Trustees and Managing Committee, which agreement dated January 21, 1911, is herewith submitted (the agreement is printed on pp. 14-16):

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

1. RESOLVED, that the resolution adopted by this Committee at its annual meeting, held on December 30, 1909, providing for the affiliation of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome with the Archaeological Institute of America be, and the same hereby is rescinded, and that the School hereby withdraws from affiliation with the Institute.

2. RESOLVED, that the said agreement providing for the consolidation of the School with the Academy herewith submitted be, and the same hereby is approved, and that the action of the representatives of this Committee in executing the same on behalf of the School be, and the same hereby is ratified and confirmed as the action of this Committee.

3. RESOLVED, that the Chairman of the Managing Committee be authorized to take such further steps, if any, as may in his opinion be necessary or

desirable to terminate the affiliation of the School with the Institute, and to carry into effect the consolidation provided for in the said agreement, and further to transfer the library and other property of the School to the Academy in accordance with the third clause of said agreement.

4. RESOLVED, that the Treasurer of the School, Mr. Willard V. King, be authorized to transfer the money and securities belonging to the School and in his possession to the Academy, when so requested by the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the Academy for such moneys and securities shall be a sufficient voucher.

5. RESOLVED, that when such transfer shall have been made and such consolidation shall have been completed, the present Managing Committee of the School, as now constituted, shall be deemed to have been dissolved without further action on the part of this Committee.

6. RESOLVED, that the Secretary be directed to transmit a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Secretary of the Archaeological Institute and to the Secretary of the Academy, and also to express to the Institute the desire of the Managing Committee to maintain relations of friendly association with the Institute after the consolidation of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome with the American Academy in Rome has been effected.

It was further unanimously VOTED that the following recommendation of the Executive Committee be adopted:

RESOLVED, that as soon as the consolidation be accomplished, the present Managing Committee be reorganized and continued as an Advisory Committee, and that a sub-committee with power be appointed by the Chairman, to draft a plan for the new Committee.

The Chairman thereupon appointed the following committee: Andrew F. West, Chairman, Frank Frost Abbott, Charles E. Bennett, George L. Hendrickson, Edward K. Rand, John C. Rolfe, H. L. Wilson.

Adjourned.

JOHN C. ROLFE, *Secretary pro tem.*

On Friday, April 21, 1911, a special meeting of the Sub-committee appointed to draft a plan by which the present Managing Committee should be reorganized and continue as an Advisory Committee as soon as the Consolidation should be actually accomplished, held a special session at Princeton, New Jersey, and considered the entire question. After discussion certain resolutions were provisionally adopted and will be considered more fully before final formulation is made. In the meantime the Consolidation Agreement is merely in its preliminary state and cannot be deemed complete until the actual combination of the Academy with the School is physically effected, which will probably be two years from the present time. Consequently,

the Managing Committee as at present constituted is still the sole governing body of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

However, the consolidation act has been unanimously ratified both by the Managing Committee of the School and by the Board of Trustees of the American Academy. In the meantime the Board of Trustees of the American Academy in Rome, acting under the Ninth Article of the Consolidation Agreement, have made certain vacancies in the Board and have filled these vacancies from members in the Managing Committee of the School in Rome. Moreover, the Academy has acquired title to the Villa Aurelia and has had under consideration plans for a new building. Efforts are also being made to increase the endowment. A plan for the work of the Academy has been adopted in accordance with the terms of the Consolidation Agreement and insuring the maintenance, in perpetuity, of the School of Classical Studies under its own Director.

Pending the progressive realization of all the Articles of the Consolidation Agreement it needs to be clearly understood that the Managing Committee is and remains the sole governing body of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. During this time of transition we shall continue to need all the help we have received from universities and individuals in order to meet our necessary current expenses. The question as to the retention of the Managing Committee as an Advisory Committee is, of course, of great importance. The essential point to safeguard is that the classical and archaeological professors of American Universities shall be brought into effectual participation in guiding by their counsel the scholarly development of the School, while the governing and financial responsibility is to be vested in another body as soon as the Consolidation actually goes into effect about two years hence.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW F. WEST, *Chairman.*

September 1, 1911.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR 1910-11

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor herewith to submit my report for the Academic year 1910-11.

This, the sixteenth year of the School, has brought us prospect of the fulfilment of one of our most cherished ideals, the union of the School and the Academy. The spontaneity which characterized the actual processes of union was marked; and the reception of the idea in America was gratifying. It is also interesting to note that one or perhaps two other nations may soon follow our example, in a similar consolidation of interests.

There were present during the year twenty-two members of the School and about forty American and foreign scholars, who made use of the library without formal connection with it. The twenty-two members were divided as follows: Fellows, five; Regular Members, ten; Associates, seven. This is an increase of two Fellows and of three regular members over last year.

There can be no question that, as regards the accomplishment of research work, this has been the best year in the School's history. This work embraces various sorts, ranging from the studies of advanced specialists to the preparation of Doctors' theses. Dr. Loew published his "*Studia Palaeographica*" in November in the *Sitzungsberichte der bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*. The two larger works by him, to which reference was made in the last report, are now formally announced: "*Scriptura Beneventana*," and the "*Beneventan Script*." Dr. Loew in collaboration with Abbé Libaert is also publishing "*Scriptura Latina Minuscula Antiquior*." It is a sincere pleasure to announce that, as in the case of Dr. Van Deman two years ago, Dr. Loew is to continue his work in Rome under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution. Miss

Dora Johnson, the other Carnegie Research Associate, has been working on the manuscript tradition of Pliny's Letters. She has made a thorough canvass of the Mss. in France, Germany, and Italy. The final work will not appear until next year, but a short statement of some of her results will be published in the immediate future. Mr. George Harold Edgell, Fellow in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, has been investigating the backgrounds of Pinturicchio. He has made excellent progress, and will continue as Fellow next year, working along the same lines. Mr. Philip Barrows Whitehead, Fellow in Christian Archaeology, has been studying the transition of Pagan buildings into Christian churches. He has come to some interesting preliminary results, and will spend the summer and part of next winter in Berlin, working on the same subject, returning here for at least half of next year. Mr. Anthony Pelzer Wagener, Fellow of the Archaeological Institute, has been employed in topographical research at Velletri. His investigations will appear shortly in the *American Journal of Archaeology*. But the research work has not by any means been confined to the Fellows. Professors Batchelder, Baker, Morey, and Palmer, all came here with especial work to prosecute and gave us the encouragement of their coöperation. Dr. Spaulding spent the year in the continuation of an investigation already begun on "The Camillus Type in Sculpture." Miss Bowermann studied "Roman Sacrificial Altars" as a subject for a Doctor's thesis. Miss Galt worked especially in Numismatics, and, among other results, is publishing a note on "Corinthian Staters and the Athena, or Marsyas."

The instructional side of our work was as follows. The School opened, as usual, October 15th. With the consent of Professor Fairclough and Mr. Van Buren, the Director lectured on topography every day except Sundays for eighteen days, in order that his subsequent absence in America might not interfere with the regular work. On December 6th the Director left Rome for America on leave of absence granted him by the Executive Committee, in order to give a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute. In accordance with Regulation IX, the Director appointed Professor Fairclough "Acting Director." Professor Fairclough's report follows this, printed under a

separate head. In spite of his severe illness during January, Professor Fairclough has been exceedingly helpful to our year's work; and his personality has impressed itself upon all the members of our School. He has ably carried on the tradition of the Annual Professorship, which is one of our most cherished possessions.

Under the circumstances of Professor Fairclough's illness, and the Director's absence, Professor Tracy Peck was asked for help, which he generously and skilfully gave. The privilege of being under his teaching could not fail to alleviate the great regret which was felt on all sides at the interruption of Professor Fairclough's lectures.

The Director returned from America on February 14th. During the remaining two weeks of February he lectured on Greek sculpture in the museums; and later during May, on the return of the School from Greece he repeated the Lowell Lectures privately to the members of the School.

Mr. Van Buren has accomplished another year of excellent work, with the threefold division of labor: the library, the series of Campagna trips, and the Greek trip. The announcement that he has been given the title of Associate Professor will find enthusiastic approval among all those who have known him at work here. Concerning his instructional activity he reports as follows:

"From October to February I conducted a course in the topography and monuments of Latium and the adjacent parts of Central Italy, by means of ten excursions to important sites; seven preliminary lectures were given in the School building, and two in the Etruscan Museum in the Vatican. A bibliography was posted in connection with each trip.

"The principal sites visited were: November 5, the chief aqueducts near Rome; November 9, the Alban Mount; November 12, Ardea; November 21, Veii; November 25, 26, Caere, Centumcellae, Tarquinii; December 17, Horace's Sabine villas; January 14, Lanuvium; January 21, Praeneste; January 29, Norba; February 11, Ostia.

"From December to February I conducted a course of ten exercises in Roman Numismatics. In January I delivered two lectures in the Etruscan Museum of the Vatican, and one in the School building, on Greek vases.

"From March 25 to April 30 I conducted the trip to Greece with a party of seven. The chief sites visited were Corcyra, Athens, Chaeronea, St. Luke's Monastery, Delphi, the Corycian Cave, Olympia, Tegea, Argos, Nauplia, the sanctuary of Epidaurus, Tiryns, Mycenae, Corinth, Marathon, Eleusis, Aegina, Piraeus. Informal lectures were given on the sites and in

the museums. Especial thanks are due to the Greek archaeological authorities, to Mr. A. J. B. Wace of the British School at Athens, and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, for courtesies extended."

We were fortunate in having Professor Marucchi lecture on Christian Archaeology in December, Professor Venturi on Methods of Criticism in February and half of March, and Professor Sogliano at Pompeii at the end of March.

The library was again the recipient of gifts of books and money. It is especially gratifying to note the generous contribution of the School Alumni. Mr. Van Buren's report as Librarian is as follows :

"During the year the total number of volumes in the library (excluding the special library in Mediaeval and Renaissance Art, loaned to the School by Mr. and Mrs. Brandegge) has grown from 6896 to 7350, an increase of 454 volumes. The number of periodicals regularly received has increased to 79, as compared to 54 two years ago. The library was used during the year not only by the members of the School, but also by about forty other scholars."

On March 11 Herbert Fletcher De Cou, for seven years connected with the School in the capacity of Librarian, Instructor, and finally Associate Professor, was murdered at Cyrene. The School joins with his other friends in mourning his loss, in homage to his memory, and in gratitude for the loving affection which he bestowed on the School library. He lies in classic soil, even as he lived his life in the classic world. He died for those things which he held so sacred: the love of ancient art, and the loyalty of friendship.

The union of the Academy and the School warrants the expectation that in a few years some of the desires expressed in the closing passage of last year's report may be realized. But meanwhile the library is in great need of funds — the cholera alarm of last autumn has given us a poor year which even the Exposition has not made good. The Director takes this means of appealing to the friends of the School, especially to those who pass through Rome, that they may leave something for our library, or if in the confusion of Rome, they have forgotten it, that they may send it to us later.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE BENEDICT CARTER, *Director*.

June 1, 1911.

1. LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY (WHETHER OF MONEY OR OF BOOKS) FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1910, TO MAY 31, 1911

Accademia dei Lincei; Alumni Association of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome; American Philological Association; Anonymous; Archaeological Institute of America; H. H. Armstrong; J. D. Batchelder; Biblioteca Antoniana, Padua; G. Boni; Mrs. J. T. Boyd; British Museum; British School at Athens; British School at Rome; Bryn Mawr College; J. H. T.-E. Burr; Carnegie Institution in Washington; J. B. Carter; J. E. Church, Jr.; Classical Association of the Middle West and South; Committee of the Roman Exposition, 1911; Department of State for India; G. Fock; French Republic; German Empire; Miss F. A. Gragg; J. Gray; A. C. Gurnee; A. M. Harmon; Harvard University; Miss A. Hayes; G. Hempl; Institut d' Etudis Catalans; J. F. Jameson; Johns Hopkins Press; Miss L. Johnson; G. D. Kellogg; F. W. Kelsey; C. D. Lamberton; E. A. Loew; C. F. Lummis; A. Marquand; Mrs. McCagg; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Ministry of Public Instruction, Rome; E. S. Morse; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; B. Nogara; R. Norton; H. T. Oberman; J. M. Paton; Princeton University; H. E. Sir Rennell Rodd; School of American Archaeology; Section Numismatique et Archéologique du Musée National de Transylvanie à Kolozsvár (Hungary); Mrs. G. Sherman; The Misses Skinner; Smithsonian Institution; Société Française de Reproduction de Manuscrits à Peintures; F. Studniczka; Miss H. Tanzer; H. O. Taylor; B. G. Teubner; University of Colorado; University of Michigan; University of Nevada; University of Pennsylvania; University of Wisconsin; Worcester Art Museum; T. Zammit.

2. CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FUND

Miss J. E. Allen; Miss K. Allen; H. H. Armstrong; W. W. Arnold; Miss M. L. Benton; Miss C. R. Bogert; Miss B. M. Boody; Miss H. M. Brownell; Miss R. Buell; Miss L. Clarke-Smith; M. E. Cosenza; C. D. Curtis; W. K. Denison; Miss C. R. Fletcher; J. Greene; J. F. Greene; Miss A. B. Hawes; F. B. R. Hellems; Miss R. R. Hiller; Miss F. Hodgkinson; M. J. Holmes; Miss M. O. Hunting; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Jeffers; Miss A. S. Jenkins; J. S. Johnson; Miss E. S. Jones; G. D. Kellog; C. S. Lester; Miss J. M. Liggett; D. P. Lockwood; W. Lowrie; Miss C. V. Lynch; Mrs. A. B. McMahan; Mrs. Harkness; R. Magoffin; Mrs. E. K. Maurer; Miss A. Merrill; Mrs. F. E. Morgan; Miss M. Le V. Morgan; G. N. Olcott; A. S. Pease; Mrs. P. F. Peck; Miss M. F. Phelps; D. F. Platt; Miss M. Ranson; Miss S. C. Scott; W. T. Semple; Miss F. Slayton; Miss J. F. Smith; Miss C. L. Sumner; Miss H. Tanser; Miss M. E. Taylor; Miss C. L. Thompson; Miss C. R. Trowbridge; B. L. Ullman; Miss L. S. Waite; Miss M. G. Williams; Miss J. E. Winslow; W. P. Woodman.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF LATIN 1910-1911

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome:

GENTLEMEN, — I beg to submit the following report of my work as Professor of Latin in the School for 1910-11.

From the opening of the School year I presented myself almost daily at the School for consultation with the students, but following the suggestion of the Director deferred my lectures until the middle of November. My first course was on Epigraphy, for which seven students were enrolled, of whom four had had little or no previous training in the subject.

Some introductory lectures were followed by practical exercises, in connection with which the School museum and the neighboring Terme Museum, were found to be very serviceable. One member of the class, Miss Lummis, undertook a study of the epigraphic records of slaves and freedmen, to ascertain what light could be thrown upon the personal relations between *servi* and *domini*. Her paper has been accepted as a master's thesis at Stanford University.

During the absence of Professor Carter in America, I had the honor of serving as Acting Director of the School.

An illness, contracted at the end of December, prevented me from continuing my duties during January, but, fortunately for the School, Professor Tracy Peck, of Yale University, kindly took charge of my work, continuing the lectures and the visits to the principal epigraphic monuments in Rome and the vicinity. I desire to express here my deep sense of gratitude to Professor Peck for his timely and generous services.

Until the departure of the students for Greece I lectured in the Easter term to a class of ten on Greek and Roman Sculpture, giving special attention to the monuments extant in Rome. I also took the class to a studio, where a practical demonstration was given of the methods employed by modern sculpture.

This personal association with artists and a practical acquaintance with artistic methods will, it seems to me, be not the least of the benefits to be secured for our students by the amalgamation with the American Academy.

My relations with the Director and Professor Van Buren have been extremely pleasant. They have made the Annual Professor, as well as the students, feel thoroughly at home in the School.

Respectfully submitted,

H. RUSHTON FAIRCLOUGH.

June 1, 1911.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR TRACY PECK

AFTER acceding to the request that I assist in the instruction of the School in consequence of Professor Fairclough's illness, and after conferring with the officers and students, I decided to give a semiweekly course of nine exercises in Latin Epigraphy, with considerable freedom of digression according to the localities where the exercises might be held.

I gave three lectures at the School, in general, on the importance of some knowledge of Roman Inscriptions, and, in particular, on Pagan Epitaphs, — their language, content, and suggestiveness.

I met the students for a two-hour exercise, twice in the Vatican, for the Scipionic and other early inscriptions, and for work in the Galleria Lapidaria; once in the Kircherian Museum, with particular reference to the finds from Palestrina and Vicarello; once in the Capitoline Museums; once in the Roman Forum. The final meeting was for four hours on the first seven miles of the Appian Way. The first exercise was on Jan. 9th., the last on Feb. 6th.

Nine students attended the course regularly; three or four others were in occasional attendance.

I am glad to testify to the eager and intelligent enthusiasm which the regular students showed in all this work.

TRACY PECK.

ROME, February 7, 1911.

SCHOOL IN ROME

MEMBERSHIP

1910-1911

Faculty

JESSE BENEDICT CARTER, Ph.D.,
Director of the School.

H. RUSHTON FAIRCLOUGH, Ph.D.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

ALBERT WILLIAM VAN BUREN, A.B.,
Librarian and Instructor in Archaeology.

Special Lecturers

PROFESSOR O. MARUCCHI,
Christian Archaeology.

PROFESSOR A. SOGLIANO,
Pompeian Archaeology.

PROFESSOR ADOLFO VENTURI,
Renaissance Art.

Fellows

GEORGE HAROLD EDGELL, B.A. (Harvard University, 1909), Instructor in Fine Arts, Harvard University (1909-10), John Harvard Travelling Fellow of Harvard University, Fellow in Renaissance Studies.

DORA JOHNSON, B.A. (Vanderbilt University, 1891), M.A. (University of Chicago, 1900), Fellow in the University of Chicago (1907-09), Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution in Archaeology.

ELIAS A. LOEW, A.B. (Cornell University, 1902), Ph.D. (Munich, 1907), Fellow of the Carnegie Institution in Archaeology (1907-08, 1909-10), Assistant in Latin in Cornell University (1902), Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution in Archaeology.

ANTHONY PELZER WAGENER, B.A. (College of Charleston, 1906), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins University, 1910), Fellow in Latin, Johns Hopkins University (1909-10), Fellow of the Archaeological Institute.

PHILIP BARROWS WHITEHEAD, B.A. (Beloit College, 1906), M.A. (Yale University, 1908), B.D. (Yale University, 1910), Fellow in Early Christian Art and Archaeology.

Regular Members

- JOHN DAVIS BATCHELDER, B.A. (University of Vermont), Ph.D. (Sorbonne), Assistant Professor of Romance Philology, Case School of Applied Science, Assistant Professor in the University of Ohio.
- HELEN COX BOWERMAN, B.A. (Mount Holyoke, 1901), M.A. (University of Rochester, 1903), Fellow in Archaeology, Bryn Mawr College (1909-11), Instructor in the High School, Macedon, N.Y. (1903-05), Instructor in Latin, Western College, Oxford, Ohio (1905-08).
- CAROLINE MORRIS GALT, B.A. (Bryn Mawr College, 1897), Instructor in Latin and Greek, Pennsylvania College for Women (1897-1903), Instructor in Latin Language and Literature, Mount Holyoke College (1903-10).
- KATE HEALY, B.A. (University of Michigan, 1899), M.A. (University of Michigan, 1907), Student in the School (1905-06), Instructor in the High School, Fort Dodge, Iowa (1901-10).
- MARGARET TALBOT JACKSON, B.A. (Radcliffe College, 1910).
- KATHARINE LUMMIS, B.A. (Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1907), Instructor in the High School, Milwaukee, Wis., Instructor in Latin in the Girls' High School, Baltimore, Md.
- BERTHA COWAN MARSHALL, B.S. (Lake Forest College, 1893), Head of the History Department, High School, Brookline, Mass.
- A. BERTHA MILLER, B.A. (Goucher College, 1894), M.A. (University of Pennsylvania, 1910), Instructor in Latin, Girls' Latin School, Baltimore, Md. (1894-97), Instructor in Latin, High School, Durango, Col. (1897-1900), Instructor in Greek, High School, West Chester, Pa. (1902-09), Alumnae Foreign Fellow, Goucher College (1910-11).
- ELIZABETH H. PALMER, B.A. (Wellesley College, 1887), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1905), Honorary Fellow, Yale University (1904-05), Teacher of Latin, Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass. (1888-97), Instructor in Greek, Vassar College (1900-01), Instructor in Latin, Vassar College (1902-05), Associate Professor of Latin, Vassar College (1905-).
- LEILA CLEMENT SPAULDING, B.A. (Vassar College, 1899), M.A. (Columbia University, 1901), Ph.D. (Columbia University, 1910), Curtis Fellow, Columbia University (1900-01), Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellow, American School of Classical Studies at Athens (1902-03), Pratt-Babbitt Fellow, Vassar College (1907-08), Instructor in Greek and Archaeology, Vassar College (1903-07), Instructor in Classical Archaeology, Bryn Mawr College (1908-09).

Associates

- WILSON BAKER, A.B. (Harvard University, 1898), A.M. (Harvard University), Ph.D. (Harvard University, 1901), Instructor in Latin, Harvard University (1901-04), Associate Professor of Greek, Haverford College (1904-).
- MAY BESTOR, B.A. (University of Minnesota, 1891), M.A. (University of Minnesota, 1897), Instructor in Fargo College, Fargo, N.D.
- ALFRED M. DAME, B.A. (Harvard University, 1902), M.A. (Harvard University, 1903), Instructor in Latin and Greek, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass. (1903-10).

- WILLIE CROCKETT JOHNSON, B.A. (Vassar College, 1895), Teacher of Latin and Greek, St. Mary's School and High School, Memphis, Tenn.
- CHARLES RUFUS MOREY, B.A. (University of Michigan, 1899), M.A. (University of Michigan, 1900), Fellow of the Archaeological Institute in Christian Archaeology (1900-03), Buhl Fellow, University of Michigan (1902-03), Instructor in Classics, Princeton University (1905-06), Preceptor in Art and Archaeology, Princeton University (1906-).
- A. S. RAINEY, B.A. (Vassar College, 1878).
- CADY STALEY, A.B. (Union College, 1865), A.M. (Union College, 1868), Ph.D. (Union College, 1875), LL.D. (Western Reserve University, 1901, Union College, Ohio Wesleyan University), Professor of Civil Engineering in Union College (1868-86), President of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio (1886-1902), Student in the School (1903-04, 1906-07).

FACULTY AND FELLOWS

1911-1912

Faculty

JESSE BENEDICT CARTER, PH.D.,

Director of the School.

GORDON J. LAING, PH.D.,

Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

ALBERT WILLIAM VAN BUREN, A.B.,

Librarian and Associate Professor of Archaeology.

Fellows

JOSEPH GRANGER BRANDT, AB.,

Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution.

GEORGE HAROLD EDGELL, A.B.,

Fellow of the Archaeological Institute in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies.

FRANK RAY ELDER, A.B., LITT.B.,

Fellow of the Archaeological Institute in Christian Archaeology.

GEORGE N. OLCOTT, PH.D.,

Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution.

ARTHUR H. WESTON, A.M.,

Fellow of the Archaeological Institute.

American School
of Oriental Research
in Jerusalem

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH IN JERUSALEM

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — The report of the year 1910–11 is one of progress. Professor C. R. Brown and his three students have had a quiet and profitable season of work. One of the things which they accomplished together was the decipherment and interpretation of the inscriptions on some important Roman milestones at el-Tekkiyeh, on the line of the railroad between Beirūt and Damascus. The inscriptions had already been published in part, but the work needed to be done more thoroughly. Professor Brown's paper on the subject will appear in the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

The library of the School has received so many additions since 1905, when it was catalogued by Professor Schmidt and his pupils, that a new edition of the catalogue, or at least a supplement to the old edition, is now needed. This task the retiring Director and his helpers have accomplished and the supplementary list will soon be issued in available form. Professor Brown has also undertaken, with very satisfactory result, the work of filling the gaps in our files of periodicals.

The official name of the School has been slightly altered, by action taken at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute in Providence, in December, 1910. The somewhat cumbersome name originally chosen was "The American School of Oriental Study and Research in Palestine." It has ordinarily been known in Jerusalem as "The American Institute of Archaeology," a name which has much to commend it, but one which would lead to confusion, now that the real estate of the School is to be held by the Archaeological Institute of America. It was also felt to be desirable that the name should correspond, so far as practicable, with the names of the sister schools in

Athens and Rome. From this time on, therefore, our School will be known as "The American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem."

We had hoped to be able to report at this time the transfer of the title of our land to the Archaeological Institute. Although this has not yet been accomplished, we have information from an official source that the principal difficulty which stood in the way has been removed, and that the final step is therefore likely to be taken soon.

The Director of the School for the year 1911-12 is Professor J. F. McCurdy, of the University of Toronto.

The Thayer Fellowship has been awarded to Mr. William E. M. Aitken, who has been pursuing graduate studies at the University of Toronto and Harvard University, and has just received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter institution.

For the MANAGING COMMITTEE,

CHARLES C. TORREY, *Chairman.*

YALE UNIVERSITY,
June 15, 1911.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR 1910-1911

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to present the following report for the school year 1910-11.

It had been my purpose to open the work of the School early in October and to remain in Palestine through the month of May. For various reasons, chiefly beyond my own control, I did not reach Jerusalem till Oct. 24, 1910, and I left for home May 15, 1911. My wife was with me during the whole year and my niece, Miss Frances Healey, all but a few weeks of it. We were met by the students of the school at Genoa, Sept. 30. Their names and academic records follow:

CARL HERMAN LAGER, of Newton Centre, Mass. Graduate Betelseminariet, Stockholm, Sweden, 1905; Student University of Chicago, Ill., 1905-06; A.B. Ewing College, Ill., 1908; B.D. The Newton Theological Institution, Mass., 1909; Junior Fellow at Newton (Department of Old Testament), 1909-10; Student Marburg University, Germany, Summer Semester, 1910; Senior Fellow at Newton (Old Testament), 1910-11.

WILLIAM CARLETON WOOD, of Hartford, Conn., Thayer Fellow. A.B. Penn College, 1905; A.M. *ibid.*, 1908; Professor of Biblical Literature, *ibid.*, 1906-08; B.D. Hartford Theological Seminary, 1909; Porter Ogden Jacobus Fellow, *ibid.*, 1909-10 (Graduate Studies in Field of Old Testament Science); same studies continued at Marburg, Germany, June-August, 1910.

ALICE COOK WOOD, of Hartford, Conn. A.B. Penn College, 1906; B.D. Hartford Theological Seminary, 1910; Student in Old Testament Studies at Marburg, Germany, June-August, 1910.

Upon arrival in Jerusalem we took possession of the house leased by President Francis Brown and occupied by the School since January, 1908. Herr and Frau Stahel, with their niece, Marie Meyer, had been engaged as helpers by my predecessor,

Professor Richard Gottheil, and were commended by him to me. Five days before our arrival Herr Stahel died, but Frau Stahel proved brave and resourceful. The old lease expired December 31, but fortunately the landlord relinquished his expressed purpose of demanding a larger rent, and I was able to secure the place for three Mohammedan years on a renewal of the former lease.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood spent their time chiefly in studying the earlier Palestinian religion, Mr. Lager in Old Testament Eschatology and the decipherment of Hebrew, Coptic, Greek, and Latin remains. They made two long expeditions in the country, besides several shorter ones; Wednesdays were regularly taken for the examination of interesting remains in and about Jerusalem. The instruction given at the School was for the most part informal, consisting of consultations with the Director as the need arose.

In the administration of the library the School has been as generous to borrowers in Jerusalem as was consistent with our own needs. I have filled several gaps in the periodicals and books in course of publication. I also brought together many pamphlets that were out of place, had most of them bound and the remainder placed in pamphlet cases; and I made a supplementary catalogue to cover accessions since June, 1905. I recommend that the supplement be printed at an early date.

The needs of the school have been presented so well and so constantly by my predecessors that I shall not weary you with a repetition of them. I may be permitted, however, to reiterate and emphasize the need of a suitable building. In commending ourselves and our purposes to the various elements of which society is composed in Jerusalem, we have an advantage which we should be the last to ignore, and this lies in the non-sectarian basis of our organization, and, if we can lead the way toward making distinctively American an important section of the city, we shall aid in placing the United States beside Russia, Germany, and France, in the thought of the people of Jerusalem, without presenting any sectarian or political barrier to their confidence. I recommend that the school building now contemplated be established with due regard to other possible American requirements, that the plans for it

have the approval of American architects and the supervision of an American builder, and that doors, windows, wood-finish, hardware, and plumbing apparatus be purchased for it in the United States.

In outlining and commending to your favorable consideration so ambitious a policy I am the bolder because I know that in all essential particulars the scheme has the approval of Mr. William Coffin, the consul of the United States in Jerusalem, and there would be an advantage to us in proceeding with the execution of it while he remains at this post.

I have had a very enjoyable and helpful year and the residents of Jerusalem have had no small part in making it profitable. I am under particular obligations to Consul Coffin as well as to the Dragoman of the Consulate, Mr. A. T. Gelat; Mr. Lewis Heck, the vice consul, and the younger Mr. Gelat, have also been helpful. From the members of the so-called American colony, and many foreign residents, we were the recipients of many courtesies.

On the occasion of a fortnight's trip to the northward, the members of the School were hospitably received by the Mutesarrif at Nablûs, the Syrian Protestant College at Beirût, and the Rev. J. E. Hanauer at Damascus. By invitation of the Baron von Ustinov, my family passed three days in Jaffa on our way to Egypt and made a careful examination of his unique collection of Palestinian antiquities.

In closing my report I would recommend that all students who contemplate becoming members of the School receive early and definite information from the committee respecting their relation to the School, and especially as to their use of the building and of books; also as to any requirements that are to be made of them; ordinarily students should come with plans of work upon which they may enter, with the help of the resident director, as soon as possible; and the presentation of a thesis prepared during residence in Jerusalem seems desirable. In my judgment also the Thayer Fellowship should not be assigned upon the certificate of teachers, but only after a rigid examination.

CHARLES RUFUS BROWN.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

June 10, 1911.

Archaeological
Institute
of America

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN
ARCHAEOLOGY

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN,— Although it is only four years since the Council authorized the establishment of the School of American Archaeology, yet within this brief period the influence it has exerted and the stimulus it has given to the study of Ancient America have indicated that the formation of the School was timely; it has not only filled a need, but has helped to round out the work of the Institute in the broad field of Archaeology.

The School was founded to give to qualified students facilities to supplement their college studies by field experience and research, and the response to the opportunities that the School has been able to offer has been most gratifying. By coöperation with the United States Bureau of American Ethnology, with certain of the state universities and with Affiliated Societies of the Institute, it has been possible to inaugurate and pursue systematic investigations within a considerable portion of the southwestern part of the United States, thus avoiding duplication of effort, with consequent saving of time and money and the securing of better results.

The generous contribution of the St. Louis Society of the Institute toward explorations in Central America and the substantial aid given by the United Fruit Company, the owners of the land on which stand the ruins of Quirigua, are making possible a thorough investigation of that ancient city, under the Institute's Director of American Archaeology, which promises to add an instructive chapter to the history of that section of our continent. The work at Quirigua has been carried on in such a manner that the ruins will be made to tell all that is possible to learn from them concerning the former inhabitants, and the

temples, sculptures, and monuments will be left under such conditions as will insure, so as far as possible, their protection from the elements and from vandalism.

The School from its beginning adopted a threefold method in the pursuit of its investigations: namely, a study of the monuments of antiquity; the use of documentary history relating to the region where they are located; and ethnological research among the native people living in the vicinity. This method has already given evidence of its value. To these three aspects of work undertaken, a fourth has been added, the importance of which has appealed to the Director and the Managing Committee, that is, the making of adequate provision for preservation of all ruins that are examined. The generations that are to follow us have a right to look upon and to study those silent memorials of a common past, a right which we are bound to respect and to guard.

The annual meeting of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology was held in August at Santa Fé and at the camp by the Rito de los Frijoles. It was well attended, and several days were given to conferences upon the welfare of the School. The office of Vice-Chairman was created and filled by the election of Professor Wm. H. Holmes, Head Curator of Anthropology in the United States National Museum. Standing Committees were appointed on the scientific and the educational work of the School, on the Museum and on Finance. Plans were formed which will have as their purpose the strengthening of the School along all the lines of its activities and tend to bring about an intelligent awakening to the value of archaeological study.

During the month of August a Summer Session of the School was held in Santa Fé and at the Excavation Camp by the Rito de los Frijoles. Lectures were given on classical and oriental archaeology, as well as various branches of American Archaeology. The excavation of the elliptical communal dwelling by the Rito was continued; it will be completed in another season. The attendance on the courses and the interest manifested were such that the Managing Committee authorized the Director to make arrangements for a similar session to be held in August, 1912.

The Restoration of the "Governor's Palace" has gone forward in a highly satisfactory manner. The architectural peculiarities of the old "Palace" have been conserved and that portion of the structure now occupied by the School has been made sanitary and fireproof. All this work upon the "Palace" has been greatly facilitated by the cordial and efficient assistance rendered by the citizens of Santa Fé and of the State. Through the liberality of the Hon. Frank Springer the linguistic library of the late Professor Franz Nikalaus Finck has been acquired and is at present installed in the "Palace"; by the generous gift of Miss Anna L. Wolcott the laboratory is equipped with the Rousselot apparatus. The Museum, the laboratories, and the library within this historic building all bid fair to become worthy of the fostering care of the School and to redound to the credit of the Institute.

The accompanying report of the Director presents the work carried on during the year.

Respectfully Submitted,

ALICE C. FLETCHER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1911

To the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology:

I beg leave to submit the following report of the activities of the School for the year 1911:

I. EXPEDITIONS

1. The Excavations at Quirigua.

At the beginning of January, 1911, the second expedition to Quirigua took the field. The Director was accompanied by Messrs. Sylvanus G. Morley and Jesse L. Nusbaum of the regular staff of the School and Mr. J. P. Adams, Surveyor. Later the expedition was joined by Mr. Charles F. Lummis and his son, Quimu.

The work for the season consisted of (1) the building of a permanent, comfortable house, (2) the complete clearing of the jungle from the area to be excavated (approximately twenty acres), (3) the beginning of the excavation of the Temple Court, and (4) an examination of the historic archives in Guatemala City by Mr. Lummis.

The expedition remained in the field four months. A preliminary report was published in the June number of the *Bulletin* of the Institute. The detailed financial report was transmitted September 27 to the Chairman of the Committee on Central American Excavations of the St. Louis Society, and the General Manager of the United Fruit Company, these two organizations having defrayed the cost of the expedition by contributions of equal amount.

The work at Quirigua is attracting an increasing number of visitors. Many officers and travellers from the steamships touching at Puerto Barrios avail themselves of the opportunity to run out to see the excavations. It was of especial satisfaction to the staff that the ruins were visited, at the beginning of

the season, by Mr. D. I. Bushnell, Chairman of the Committee on Central American Excavations of the St. Louis Society, and later, after the work was well under way, by Dr. Charles F. Lummis of the Managing Committee of the School and by several of the officers of the United Fruit Company.

2. The Excavations in the Rio Grande Drainage.

The field work in New Mexico consisted of (1) a short season of excavation in the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles in connection with the Summer School, during which the uncovering of the elliptical community house of Tyuonyi was considerably advanced, and (2) the work in the Jemez district in coöperation with the Bureau of American Ethnology. The scene of this season's excavation is upon the high mesa overlooking the Jemez valley at the Hot Springs. The site is known as Amoxiumqua. From the rim of the canyon near by one looks down upon the ruins of the old San Diego mission, one of the two oldest mission churches in the United States; it dates from about 1608.

The tradition that Amoxiumqua was an inhabited town and under the influence of a priest in the early part of the seventeenth century was verified by the finding of Venetian beads in the graves. The principal ruins now visible appear to overlie a town of much greater antiquity.

The expedition was under the joint direction of Mr. F. W. Hodge, Ethnologist in charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and the Director of the School of American Archaeology.

3. The Excavation in the San Juan Drainage.

In July Dean Byron Cummings of the State University of Utah returned to the Navaho Mountain district on the Arizona-Utah line to continue the work in which he has been engaged for the past four years. He finished the excavation of the great cliff house, Be-ta-ta-kin, commenced in 1909 and suspended in December of that year on the coming of winter. The museum of the University of Utah has been greatly enriched by the results of Dean Cummings's work.

4. The Expedition to the Colorado Basin.

The expedition for the study of the Mohave Indians was under the direction of Mr. John P. Harrington of the regular staff of the School, assisted by Professor Junius Henderson,

naturalist, of the University of Colorado, and Professor W. W. Robbins, botanist of the State Agricultural College of Colorado. This is a part of the joint work with the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Mr. Harrington remained in the field about six months, studying the language, material culture, sociology, mythology, and religion of the Mohave and making collections. The environment of the tribe was studied and reported on by his associates.

II. THE SUMMER SCHOOL

A summer session was held during the month of August. It commenced with two weeks of lectures in Santa Fé, with short field excursions for the study of the antiquities of the city and vicinity. This was followed by two weeks of lecture and field work in the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles.

Excursions were made by small parties to the ruins of Pecos, Puye, the shrine of the Stone Pumas, and the Painted Cave. A special train was run to Santo Domingo on August 4 to witness the Green Corn Dance, the most important of the surviving summer ceremonies of the Pueblos.

The lectures at the encampment at the Rito were illustrated by daily walks to witness the excavations in progress and to study the ruins uncovered in previous years, the talus towns, the great ceremonial cave, sanctuaries, cliff houses, burial crypts, etc.

The central idea of the summer course was a comparative study of culture. The following courses were presented:

- "The Ancient Semites," by Dr. Lewis B. Paton, Hartford Theological Seminary.
- "Greek Civilization," by Dr. Mitchell Carroll, Archaeological Institute of America.
- "Culture History and Education," by Professor Frank E. Thompson, State University of Colorado.
- "The Ancient Pueblos and Cliff Dwellers," by Director Hewett.
- "The Mohave," by Mr. John P. Harrington, School of American Archaeology.
- "The Evolution of Design in Ancient Pueblo Art," by Kenneth M. Chapman, School of American Archaeology.

The following Sunday night lectures were given at the Hall of Representatives, Capitol Building, in Santa Fé:

"Jerusalem in the Time of Christ," Dr. Lewis B. Paton.

"The First Three Centuries of Christianity," Dr. E. D. McQueen Gray, University of New Mexico.

"Paul at Athens," Dr. Mitchell Carroll.

"Holy Cities of Ancient America," Director Hewett.

The total enrolment was 78. The daily attendance, both in Santa Fé and in the encampment, varied from 40 to 60.

A particularly gratifying feature of the Summer School was the coming together of so many members of the Managing Committee and Board of Regents for official meetings, to witness the scientific and educational work of the School, inspect the Museum and excavations, and consider future lines of activity. The officers present were Miss Fletcher, Chairman of the Managing Committee, Justice McFie, President of the Board of Regents, Governor Mills, Secretary Jaffa, Mr. Springer, Dr. Corwin, Dr. Lummis, Secretary Carroll, Ex-Congressman Lacey, Mr. Hodge, and Dr. Paton.

III. MUSEUM WORK

The restoration and repair of the old Palace of the Governors has been greatly advanced through the generosity of a number of citizens of New Mexico; the funds necessary for this purpose were subscribed as Life Memberships. The work has consisted of the removal of all modern woodwork, plaster, and papering and the restoration of walls, doors, and windows in cement and concrete, following the style of three hundred years ago. New foundations of stone and concrete were inserted where needed, insecure walls reënforced, the ancient vigas (ceiling beams) brought to light, ancient fireplaces uncovered and restored. When the Palace was turned over to the School and Museum by the Territory of New Mexico it was with the injunction that it should become "a monument to the Spanish founders of the civilization of the southwest." The Director and two members of the staff, Messrs. Chapman and Nusbaum, then prepared plans for the restoration and repair of the building in accord with this ideal. The effort has

been to make every architectural feature historically true and render the structure as nearly imperishable as possible. The plan has been carried out with fidelity and skill by Mr. Nusbaum.

Fifteen rooms have thus been put in order, including offices, reception room, library and lecture room, museum halls, laboratories and studios. This includes practically the entire Palace, with the exception of the rooms occupied by the New Mexico Historical Society. Nothing has been done as yet toward the restoration and repair of the exterior.

Archaeological collections are being acquired faster than they can be displayed. Three museum halls are now installed, all devoted to the archaeology of the Pajarito Plateau, New Mexico. Office furniture and new plate glass cases have been provided. The museum is kept open every day in the year, and is frequented by a large number of visitors.

Probably no other museum of its size in the country has made itself felt more effectively as an educational force in the local community than the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles. Not only are the museum rooms in the Hamburger building frequented by many visitors, but large numbers of public school children in classes come for instruction. Furthermore, the curator, Dr. Hector Alliot, carries the benefits of the museum to the public by frequent lectures on art, technology, and archaeology in the public schools, to teachers' and women's clubs. Arrangements are now being made to systematize this work and make it a vital part of the educational system of the city.

The quarters now occupied by the museum are altogether inadequate. This defect is in a fair way to be remedied. The money has now been raised to pay for the splendid museum site, and there has thus become available a bequest of \$ 50,000 for the erection of the first museum hall.

The museum is well equipped with library facilities; it has become the recipient of the Dr. Munk library, of Arizoniana, to which Dr. Munk is continually adding new purchases.

The collections of the museum are as effectively displayed as the limited floor space will permit, and a large amount of valuable material lies in storage awaiting the erection of the new building. The institution is adhering to the best museum

standards, scientifically and artistically. It has recently come into complete federation with the School of American Archaeology.

IV. EDUCATIONAL WORK

In conjunction with the School, the University of Colorado offers courses for which students receive regular University credit. These consist of a course in "General Anthropology," by Professor Thompson, of the University Faculty; a two hour course by Mr. Harrington on "The Indians of the Southwest," and an "Introductory Course in American Archaeology" by the Director. These courses are all well attended.

At the annual meeting of the Managing Committee in August, it was voted to inaugurate a system of extension work. The first course was opened in Los Angeles under the auspices of the Southwest Society, in October. It consisted of one lecture each by Dr. Benjamin W. Bacon, of Yale University, Dr. George Lansing Raymond, formerly of Princeton University, and Dr. Hector Alliot; eight lectures were given by the Director of the School, two of the latter being delivered in San Diego. The lectures were in the Arrow Theatre in Los Angeles, and were attended by audiences of from 300 to 700 people.

Another form of extension work now successfully inaugurated is that of prepared illustrated lectures sent to schools and societies arranged in regular circuits. The lectures now in circulation are on the following subjects:

"The Origin of the American Indians."

"The Ancient Pueblos and Cliff Dwellers."

"The Mayas."

"The Indians of the Southwest."

V. SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF INDIVIDUALS

Mr. Ad. F. Bandelier has handed in ready for publication Parts I, II, and III of his work on "The Documentary History of the Rio Grande Pueblos."

Professor Byron Cummings has finished his excavation of Beta-ta-kin and brought out two papers, "The Pre-Historic Inhabitants of the San Juan Valley," and "The Great Natural Bridges of Southern Utah."

Mr. Sylvanus G. Morley, Fellow in Central American Archaeology, spent the first half of the year on work in connection with the Quirigua expedition and the last half in the preparation of "An Introduction to the Study of the Maya Glyphs," now ready for publication. He has also made substantial progress on the corpus of Maya glyphs.

Mr. John P. Harrington spent half the year in the field studying the Mohave Indians; the remainder has been devoted to work on two monographs, "The Mohave," and "Tewa Ethnogeography," both of which will be ready for publication by the end of the year.

Professor Junius Henderson has prepared the work on climate, geology, and zoology to accompany the publication on "Tewa Environment" and the same for Mr. Harrington's paper on "The Mohave."

Professor W. W. Robbins has prepared the botanical work to accompany the two papers above mentioned.

Mr. Kenneth M. Chapman has performed the duties of Secretary during part of the year and has prepared a study of the evolution of design on the ancient Pajaritan pottery. This will be published as a section of the final work on "The Archaeology of Pajarito Plateau," now nearing completion. He is now on leave of absence for a year to pursue his art studies.

Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum gave half the year to the Quirigua expedition. He then spent some months on the restoration and repair of the Palace. He is now on leave of absence for a year in Washington, D. C., studying in the National Museum and George Washington University.

Mr. Neil Judd, who has worked under the direction of the School for several seasons past, now has a position in the National Museum at Washington.

Miss Barbara Freire-Marreco returned to England in March after spending the greater part of a year in the study of the Tewa and Yavapai. She has in course of preparation a Bulletin on the latter tribe. She has during the past season presented courses of lectures at Oxford University and the University of London. Miss Freire-Marreco has been granted a renewal of the travelling fellowship by the authorities of Somerville College, Oxford, with an increased stipend for the purpose

of returning to New Mexico to continue her studies next year.

Mr. J. P. Adams accompanied the expedition to Quirigua as Surveyor and at the close of the expedition accepted a position with the United States Government on the International Boundary Survey.

Miss Maud Woy again spent the summer with the School on Pueblo work in the southwest.

Mr. Nathaniel Goldsmith again assisted with the excavations in the Jemez district during the summer, returning to his studies at Cornell University in September.

Mr. F. W. Henry acted as Assistant Secretary at the Museum and in the field during the session of the Summer School.

Mrs. D. A. Wood occupied the position of Museum Assistant up to September and at the annual meeting of the Board of Regents was elected Librarian.

VI. LIBRARY

Aside from the usual accessions in the nature of reports, exchanges, etc., the library owes its development almost entirely to the interest of Mr. Frank Springer. Early in the year he purchased for the use of the School the library of the late Dr. Franz Nikalaus Finck, Professor of general linguistics at the University of Berlin. The collection has been received and is now installed in the new library room of the Palace.

Professor Finck collected during his lifetime a well-balanced assortment of books dealing with general linguistics and kindred subjects. The library includes about twenty-five hundred volumes. The collections on Caucasian and Oceanic languages are practically exhaustive. The Indo-Germanic, Indo-Iranian, Armenian, Keltic, Germanic, and Slavic are well represented. There is a good representation of the Greek, Latin, and Romanic languages. The Semitic collection includes about fifty volumes. On Hamitic and other African languages there are about two hundred volumes. The Ural-Altaic, Japanese, Elamitic, Lycian, Etruscan, Ligurian, Rhaetian and Basque are represented. There is also a good assortment on general ethnology and anthropology.

Mr. Springer has also provided for the purchase of material

relating to the history, ethnology, and languages of Mexico and Central America and the result has been a rare and valuable collection. Maya, Quiche, Cakchiquel, Nahuatl, Zapotec, Huastec, and Otomi languages are represented. Especially noteworthy is a number of original manuscripts, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, embracing grammars, vocabularies, and discourses in the native Central American languages.

VII. MUSEUM DECORATIONS

The art interests of the Museum have also claimed the generous interest of Mr. Springer. At his expense the rooms representing the ancient cultures of Puye and El Rito de los Frijoles were provided with mural decorations of high order, and the paintings, representing the three epochs of southwestern history, were made for the historic vestibule of the Palace. Another contribution was made for the painting of the most important of the old Mission ruins of New Mexico, viz. Pecos, Jemez, Abo, Quara, and Tabirá (Gran Quivira), for the library and lecture room. These noble ruins antedate the oldest of the California missions by more than a century and a half. The work has just been acceptably finished by Mr. Karl Fleischer, a young Austrian artist.

EDGAR L. HEWETT, *Director.*

SANTA FÉ,
November 1, 1911.

Archaeological
Institute
of America

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEDIAEVAL
AND RENAISSANCE STUDIES

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — Your Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology respectfully report that we have added to our membership the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Academy in Rome. Now that the American School of Classical Studies is to become an integral part of the Academy it is most desirable that the friendly relations we have always maintained with the School should be continued under the new organization. Director Carter writes : “ The union of the Academy and the School should be the means of establishing much closer relations between your Committee and ourselves. I rejoice that you have offered a position on your Committee to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Academy. The details are yet to be worked out, but I feel justified in assuring you that your Fellows will be doubly welcome in the new environment, and I trust there may be other Fellowships established in the Academy itself in the field of Renaissance Art. Such men will be of great value to us in two ways: (1) because they will help to bind together the two halves of the Institution and (2) because they will constitute a class from which museum curators as well as professors of the history of art may be recruited.”

In the administration of the two Fellowships committed to our care the selection of the Fellow “ chiefly on the basis of examinations ” has proved to be not altogether practical. We have accordingly thought it wise to lay greater stress on theses as evidence of capacity and have relegated the set examination to a subsidiary position. This change is noted in the announcement for Fellowships as follows:

“ Two Fellowships of \$600 each are offered by the Archaeological Institute of America, one in Early Christian and one in Mediaeval and Renaissance

Archaeology. Candidates for the Fellowships should be able to read Latin, French, German, and Italian. Candidates for the Mediaeval and Renaissance Fellowship will be required to show a knowledge also of Italian history and literature, and of the history of Italian architecture, sculpture, and painting, and they should be prepared to assign well-known Italian monuments to the proper school and period. Candidates for the Early Christian Fellowship, in place of Italian history, literature, and art, should be able to read Greek, and will be required to show a knowledge of the topography and monuments of Ancient Rome, a general knowledge of Early Christian archaeology and of the elements of Christian epigraphy. The Fellowships will be usually assigned chiefly on the basis of evidence of the ability and attainments of candidates as shown by their work in College. Candidates will be required also to present written theses as an evidence of their knowledge of their subjects and their ability to do original work. The committee reserves the right, however, to hold examinations in one or more of the required subjects, whenever the number of candidates or other considerations seem to make this desirable."

There have been two courses of lectures held in the School for the benefit of our students, one on Early Christian Archaeology, given by Professor Marucchi, and one on Italian Painting, given by Professor Venturi.

The fellow in Early Christian Archaeology, Mr. Philip B. Whitehead, had some difficulty in finding a fruitful subject for research, but for the last few months has been hard at work in studying the transformation of Roman buildings, especially temples, into Christian churches. This study he is expecting to pursue next year, partly in Berlin and partly in Rome.

The Fellow in Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology, Mr. George Harold Edgell, has carried out his programme for the study of architectural backgrounds in Italian painting, beginning with those shown in Pinturicchio's paintings in Rome, and extending his researches into Umbria and the Marches. As a result he has presented an excellent thesis on The Development of the Architectural Background in Umbrian Renaissance Painting.

Statements from the Treasurer of the Committee and from the Director of the School are here appended.

For the COMMITTEE,

ALLAN MARQUAND, *Chairman.*

PRINCETON, N.J.,
June 26, 1911.

A. STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF THE COMMITTEE, APRIL
1, 1910, TO MARCH 26, 1911

	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
From the Institute:		
For Early Christian Fellowship	\$400.00	\$600.00
For Mediaeval and Renaissance Fellowship	600.00	600.00
From other sources:		
For Mediaeval and Renaissance lectures from Mr. and Mrs. Allan Marquand	150.00	150.00
For Early Christian Fellowship, by balance	159.00	
From Andover Theological Seminary	25.00	
From Princeton Theological Seminary	25.00	
From Union Theological Seminary	25.00	
Total	\$1384.00	\$1350.00
By Balance for Early Christian Fellowship, April 1, 1911	\$34.00	

(Signed) WARREN P. LAIRD, *Treasurer.*

B. STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR CARTER FOR THE YEAR APRIL 1,
1910, TO MARCH 31, 1911

EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
	<i>Lire</i>		<i>Lire</i>
By Balance	1772.00	For lectures by Professor Marucchi	300.00
Raised by Director for books	300.00	Books	300.00
		Balance	1472.00
Total	2072.00	Total	2072.00

MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ARCHAEOLOGY

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
	<i>Lire</i>		<i>Lire</i>
By Balance	1337.25	For lectures by Professor Venturi	600.00
Gift for books	112.35	Periodicals	192.50
From Committee, for lectures	774.00	Binding	50.00
Raised by Director	500.00	Books	1443.75
		Balance	437.35
Total	2723.60	Total	2723.60

FELLOWSHIPS IN EARLY CHRISTIAN AND IN MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ARCHAEOLOGY, 1912-1913

Two Fellowships of \$600 each are offered by the Archaeological Institute of America, one in Early Christian and one in Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology. Candidates for the Fellowships should be able to read Latin, French, German, and Italian. Candidates for the Mediaeval and Renaissance Fellowship will be required to show a knowledge also of Italian history and literature, and of the history of Italian architecture, sculpture, and painting, and they should be prepared to assign well-known Italian monuments to the proper school and period. Candidates for the Early Christian Fellowship, in place of Italian history, literature, and art, should be able to read Greek, and will be required to show a knowledge of the Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome, a general knowledge of Early Christian archaeology, and of the elements of Christian epigraphy. The fellowships will be usually assigned chiefly on the basis of evidence of the ability and attainments of candidates, as shown by their work in college. Candidates will be required also to present written theses as an evidence of their knowledge of their subject and their ability to do original work. The Committee reserves the right, however, to hold examinations in one or more of the required subjects, whenever the number of candidates or other considerations seem to make this desirable. A Fellow may be reappointed for a second year (1) in case there are no other candidates, or (2) in case the Committee find his qualifications superior to those of other candidates.

The examinations when required will be held at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, or at any University or College represented in the Schools or work of the Institute. Credentials and other evidences of work already done should be forwarded to Professor ALLAN MARQUAND, Princeton, N.J., on or before January 15, 1912.

The references given below will indicate in a general way the knowledge required of candidates in the several subjects.

I. FELLOWSHIP IN EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian.

The candidate will be required to show acquaintance with the literary sources of investigation in classical history and archaeology, and his ability to read the languages for purposes of research.

2. Introduction to Christian Archaeology.

GENERAL WORKS: W. Lowrie, *Monuments of the Early Church* (New York, 1901); F. X. Kraus, *Geschichte der christlichen Kunst* (Vol. I, Frei-

burg im Br., 1896); O. Marucchi, *Éléments d'archéologie chrétienne*, 3 vols. (Rome and Paris, 1890-1902); O. Marucchi, *Manuale d'archeologia cristiana* (Rome, 1907); H. Leclercq, *Manuel d'archéologie chrétienne* (Paris, 1907); A. Pératé, *L'archéologie chrétienne* (Paris, 1892). Any one of these works furnishes a good survey of the subject.

THE CATACOMBS: O. Marucchi, *Guide des catacombes romaines* (Rome and Paris, 1900, Vol. II of *Éléments d'archéologie chrétienne*), or *Le catacombe romane*, an enlarged edition of the same work in Italian.

REFERENCE: J. S. Northcote and W. R. Brownlow, *Roma Sotterranea* (2d ed., 2 vols., London, 1879), or either of the following: F. X. Kraus, *Roma Sotterranea* (2d ed., Freiburg im Br., 1879), or P. Allard, *Rome Souterraine* (3d ed., Paris, 1877).

ARCHITECTURE: The sections on architecture in Kraus's *Geschichte*, mentioned above, or in Cumming's *History of Architecture in Italy*, in V. Schultze, *Archäologie der altchristlichen Kunst* (Munich, 1895); H. Holtzinger, *Die altchristliche Architektur* (Stuttgart, 1889-99).

SCULPTURE: The sections on sculpture in the general works mentioned, and A. Venturi, *Storia dell' arte italiana*, Vol. I, sections III and IV (Milan, 1901).

PAINTING: The sections on pictorial art in the general works mentioned, and J. Wilpert, *Le Pitture delle catacombe romane* (Rome, 1903); Gerspach, *La mosaïque* (Paris, 1891); Richter, *Die Mosaiken von Ravenna* (Vienna, 1878); Hartel and Wickhoff, *Die Wiener Genesis* (Vienna, 1895; an English version of the text by Wickhoff, *Roman Art*, New York, 1900); Diehl, *Manuel d'art byzantin* (Paris, 1910); Bayet, *L'art byzantin* (Paris, 1883); Kondakoff, *Histoire de l'art byzantin considéré principalement dans les miniatures*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1886-91).

3. The Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome and its Neighborhood.

O. Richter, *Topographie der Stadt Rom*, 2d ed. (Munich, 1901), or S. B. Platner, *The Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome* (Boston, 1904).

4. The Elements of Christian Epigraphy.

Northcote, *Epitaphs of the Catacombs* (London, 1878); E. Le Blant, *Manuel d'épigraphie chrétienne d'après les marbres de la Gaule* (Paris, 1869).

5. Italian.

Candidates will be expected to show familiarity with the ordinary words and idioms of conversation and ability to read simple Italian prose.

C. H. Grandgent, *Italian Grammar*, 3d ed. (Boston, 1894), and *Composition* (Boston, 1894); B. L. Bowen, *First Italian Readings* (Boston, 1896); T. Millhouse, *English-Italian and Italian-English Dictionary*, 4th ed., 2 vols. (London and New York). For additional reading the following books are recommended: Goldoni, *Il Burbero benefico* or *La Locandiera*; De Amicis, *La Vita militare*, *Spagna*, *Cuore*; Pellico, *Le mie Prigioni*; Verga, *Novelle*; and especially the papers in Christian Archaeology published in the *Nuovo Bullettino d' archeologia cristiana*.

II. FELLOWSHIP IN MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Latin, French, German.

Candidates will be expected to show ability to read classical Latin, as introduction to the reading of Mediaeval and later Latin documents. They should show also ability to read French and German readily for purposes of research.

2. Italian History.

Sismondi, *History of the Italian Republics* (abridged, New York, 1901).

REFERENCE: Gregorovius, *Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter*, 8 vols. (Stuttgart, 1886-96), translated into English by Mrs. Hamilton, 13 vols. (London, 1896-1903); W. Miller, *Mediaeval Rome* (New York, 1902); P. Villari, *The Two First Centuries of Florentine History* (New York, 1901); E. Armstrong, *Lorenzo de' Medici* (New York, 1896); H. F. Brown, *Venice* (London, 1895); Langton Douglas, *A History of Siena* (New York, 1902).

3. Italian Architecture.

C. A. Cummings, *A History of Architecture in Italy* (Boston, 1901); Anderson, *Renaissance Architecture in Italy*.

REFERENCE: A. Choisy, *Histoire de l'architecture*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1899); G. Dehio und G. von Bezold, *Die kirchliche Baukunst des Abendlandes*, 2 vols., and plates (Stuttgart, 1901); H. Holtzinger, *Die altchristliche und byzantinische Baukunst* (Stuttgart, 1899); G. T. Rivoira, *Le origini della architettura lombarda*, 2 vols. (Rome, 1901-07); C. Enlart, *Origines françaises de l'architecture gothique en Italie* (Paris, 1894); J. Durm, *Die Baukunst der Renaissance in Italien* (Stuttgart, 1903); J. Burckhardt, *Geschichte der Renaissance in Italien*, Vol. I, *Die Baukunst* (Stuttgart, 1891); C. H. Moore, *The Character of Renaissance Architecture* (New York, 1905).

4. Italian Sculpture.

W. Bode, *Die italienische Plastik* (Berlin, 1893).

REFERENCE: F. X. Kraus, *Geschichte der christlichen Kunst*, 2 vols. (Freiburg im Br., 1896-1900); M. Reymond, *La sculpture florentine* (Florence, 1897-99); W. Bode, *Florentiner Bildhauer der Renaissance* (Berlin, 1902); C. C. Perkins, *Tuscan Sculptors* (London, 1864), *Italian Sculptors* (London, 1868), and *Historical Handbook of Italian Sculpture* (New York, 1883); M. Cruttwell, *Luca and Andrea della Robbia* (London, 1902); H. Semper, *Donatello, seine Zeit und Schule* (Vienna, 1875).

5. Italian Painting.

F. Kugler, *Italian Schools of Painting*, 2 vols. (London, 1887); G. Lafenestre, *La peinture italienne* (fifteenth century), (Paris, 1909); H. Wölfflin, *The Art of the Italian Renaissance* (New York, 1903).

REFERENCE: A. Woltmann and K. Woermann, *A History of Painting*, 2 vols. (New York, 1888); Vasari, *Le Vite de' più eccellenti pittori*, etc., 8 vols. (Milanesi ed., Florence, 1878-82); J. Crowe and L. Cavalcaselle, *A History of Italian Painting* (3 vols. edited by E. Hutton, London, 1909). For more detailed bibliography, consult Reinach, *Apollo*, *The History of Art*

throughout the Ages (New York, 1907). For lists of attributions consult Berenson, *Florentine Painters* (New York, 1909), *Venetian Painters* (New York, 1897), *Central Italian Painters* (New York, 1897), *North Italian Painters* (New York, 1907).

6. Italian Literature.

R. Garnett, *A History of Italian Literature* (New York, 1904).

REFERENCE: G. Tiraboschi, *Storia della letteratura italiana*, 9 vols., in 16 vols. (Milan, 1822-26); F. Torracca, *Manuale della letteratura italiana* (Florence, 1889); G. Körting, *Geschichte der Literatur Italiens im Zeitalter der Renaissance*, 3 vols. (Leipsic, 1874-84).

7. Italian Language.

Candidates will be expected to show familiarity with the ordinary words and idioms of conversation, and ability to read simple Italian prose.

C. H. Grandgent, *Italian Grammar* (3d ed., Boston, 1894), and *Composition* (Boston, 1894); B. L. Bowen, *First Italian Readings* (Boston, 1896); T. Millhouse, *English-Italian and Italian-English Dictionary*, 2 vols. (4th ed., New York). For additional reading the following works are recommended: Goldoni, *Il Burbero benefico* or *La Locandiera*; De Amicis, *La Vita militare, Spagna, Cuore*; Pellico, *Le mie Prigioni*; Verga, *Novelle*; and especially the articles on art and archaeology published in Italian periodicals, e.g. *L'Arte*, *Rassegna d'Arte*.

The following general works will be found useful for reference:

A. Venturi, *Storia dell' arte italiana*, of which 7 vols. are now published (Milan, 1901-11); E. Müntz, *Histoire de l'art pendant la Renaissance*, 3 vols. (Paris, 1889-95); André Michel, *Histoire de l'art depuis les premiers temps chrétiens jusqu'à nos jours*, 5 vols., of which four are published (Paris, 1905-09); J. Burckhardt, *The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (Middemore's translation, New York, 1890).

PERIODICALS: *L'Arte*, *Rassegna d'Arte*, *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft*.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Winter und Dehio, *Kunstgeschichte in Bildern*, 5 vols. (Leipsic, 1899-1900); Schütz, *Die Renaissance in Italien*, 4 vols. (Hamburg, 1882); W. Bode, *Denkmäler der Renaissance-Sculptur Toscanas*, 112 Lief. (Munich, 1896-1904); S. Reinach, *Répertoire des peintures antérieures à la fin de la Renaissance*, Vol. I (Paris, 1904); University Prints, *Students' Series for Early and Later Italian Art* (Boston, Bureau of University Travel, 1905).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: S. Reinach, *Apollo, The History of Art throughout the Ages* (New York, 1907); *Gazette des Beaux Arts*; *American Journal of Archaeology*; *Monatshefte der kunstwissenschaftlichen Literatur* (Berlin).

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION AT ST. LOUIS

DURING the spring of the present year the officers of the St. Louis Society, aiming to stimulate among the people of their city an interest in the promotion of the study of archaeology, organized a loan exhibition of various objects belonging to the general field of this science. This exhibition, which was held for five days and three evenings, beginning on April 29, in the exhibition galleries of the St. Louis Artists' Guild, proved to be of great interest to members of the Society and the general public.

The exhibition comprised specimens drawn from the following fields: European, Egyptian, Oriental, and American Archaeology.

In all there were seventeen cases filled with exhibits, while the wall spaces were occupied by antique oriental rugs, tapestries, photographs, etc., making a display that was not only of scientific, but also of artistic, value.

While the exhibits from American sources held the first place in number, interest, and value, there were notable objects belonging to other departments; worthy of special mention were the collections of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman vases, of manuscripts, of coins, and of various objects from the Far East.

The committee having the matter in charge was gratified with the cordial coöperation on the part of members and others in making the exhibition a success through the generous loan of valuable and interesting finds.

As one result of the interest aroused several new names were added to the list of members of the St. Louis Society.

HOLMES SMITH.

September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911

The Council of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

In account with WILLIAM SLOANE, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Affiliated Societies (for detail see Schedule "A")	\$21,162.52	Lectures (for detail see Schedule "A")	\$3,641.70
American Journal of Archaeology and other publications (for detail see Schedule "B")	1,406.00	American Journal of Archaeology (for detail see Schedule "B")	5,824.45
Income from invested funds (for detail see Schedule "C")	490.00	Administration (for detail see Schedule "C")	6,473.11
Income from Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lecture Fund (for detail see Schedule "D")	1,000.00	American Archaeology (for detail see Schedule "D")	4,614.25
Interest from cash balance with New York Trust Company	230.18	General Meeting (for detail see Schedule "E")	403.76
August Mau Memorial Fund (for detail see Schedule "E")	17.00	Formation of New Societies (for detail see Schedule "F")	238.45
Cyrene Excavation Fund (for detail see Schedule "F")	12,316.10	Printing	235.36
Central American Excavation Fund, St. Louis Society	2,500.00	Storage	110.00
American Archaeology (for detail see Schedule "G")	1,000.40	Exchange	30.34
American School at Athens, appropriation toward printing American Journal of Archaeology	800.00	Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute (for detail see Schedule "G")	1,517.53
American School at Rome, appropriation toward printing American Journal of Archaeology	800.00	Central American Excavation Fund	2,500.00
Gift of Mr. James Speyer	1,000.00	Cyrene Excavation Fund (for detail see Schedule "H")	15,905.03
Refunded from Lecture account	80.95	Investments (for detail see Schedule "I")	5,870.41
Cash on hand, September 1, 1910	18,028.40	Institute Fellowship, American School at Athens	600.00
Total	\$60,831.55	Institute Fellowship, Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies	1,000.00
Expenditures:		Institute Fellowship, American School in Palestine	600.00
Permanent Investment (endowment fund)	\$5,870.41	Institute Fellowship, American School in Rome	600.00
Other Expenditures	44,693.98	Hammond Fellowship in American Archaeology	400.00
Balance in bank at close of Fiscal Year, August 31, 1911	\$10,267.16	Total	\$50,564.39

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "A"

FROM AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Name of Society	Amount	Life Membership Fees included in the	Special Funds
Baltimore Society	\$1,000.00	\$400.00	
Boston Society	1,850.00		\$3,253.60 (Cyrene)
Buffalo Society	500.00		500.00 (Patrons' Fund)
Chicago Society	1,000.00		1400.00 (Cyrene)
Cincinnati Society	400.00	300.00	
Cincinnati Society, Oxford Branch	100.00		
Cleveland Society	465.00	100.00	
Colorado Society	438.40	238.40	
Connecticut Society	500.00		
Detroit Society	400.00		
Halifax Society	550.00	100.00	
Hartford Society	243.93		
Iowa Society	200.00		
Kansas City Society	638.27	300.00	
Kansas State Society	250.00		
Kingston Society	350.00	100.00	
Minnesota Society, Minneapolis Branch	230.00	100.00	
Minnesota Society, St. Paul Branch	280.00	100.00	
Montreal Society	1,300.00	700.00	
New Jersey Society	250.00		
New York Society	1,400.00	100.00	
Ottawa Society	1,180.00	900.00	
Pennsylvania Society	800.00		
Pittsburgh Society	500.00	200.00	
Portland Society	393.48		
Quebec Society	670.00	400.00	

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "A"

LECTURES

B. W. Bacon	\$423.00
J. H. Breasted	37.55
Mitchell Carroll	257.88
A. T. Clay	124.80
H. R. Cross	379.03
A. J. Eaton	544.60
F. A. Hall	143.50
E. L. Hewett	358.80
F. H. Lord	26.00
D. G. Lyon	92.27
J. C. Merriam	55.60
N. C. Nelson	140.21
L. B. Paton	500.00
W. K. Prentice	160.83
D. M. Robinson	205.65
O. M. Washburn	110.10
C. H. Weller	82.28
	\$3,641.70

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "B"

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Oct. 10, 1910	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	\$1,750.00
Jan. 16, 1911	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	1,786.45
May 4, 1911	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	750.00
May 29, 1911	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	1,000.00
Aug. 11, 1911	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	539.00
Total		\$5,824.45

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Cr.

Name of Society	Amount	Life-Mem- bership Fees included in the Amount	Special Funds
Rhode Island So- ciety	\$500.00		
Rochester Society	280.00		
St. John Society	236.10		
St. Louis Society	762.34		\$2500.00 (Quirigua)
San Francisco So- ciety	400.00		
Southwest Society, San Diego	180.00		
Toronto Society	875.00	500.00	
Utah Society	50.00		
Washington So- ciety	1,550.00		600.00 (Cyrene)
Washington State Society, Seattle Branch	140.00		
Washington State Society, Walla Walla Branch	190.00		
Wisconsin Society	200.00		
Totals	\$21,162.52	\$4,538.40	\$8,253.60

LIFE MEMBERS RECEIVED 1910-1911

Date	Name	Society
1910		
Oct. 13	James Gardner	Montreal
Nov. 16	J. E. Schmidlapp	Cincinnati
Nov. 21	D. M. Gordon	Kingston
Dec. 15	Kirby Flower Smith	Baltimore

Dr.

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "C"

ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL EXPENSES			
	President	Secretary	Associate Secretaries
Travel	\$614.91		
Stenographic work by the hour	336.21	110.10	
Stenographic work, salary		590.00	
Salary		2,500.00	
Special Grant for 1909-10		750.00	
Expressage	3.65	9.00	
Printing	11.50		
Telegrams, Postage, Stationery, and Clerical	196.70	265.06	
Rent	66.25	100.00	
Office equipment	25.35	119.50	
Miscellaneous		14.00	
	\$1,254.57	\$4,963.51	\$255.03
			\$6,473.11

SUMMARY

President	\$1,254.57
Secretary	4,963.51
Associate Secretaries	255.03
	\$6,473.11

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "D"

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Smithsonian Institution (Restoration of Balcony House, Mesa Verde National Park)	\$1,000.40
Wolcott Gift for a Phonetic Laboratory	200.25*
E. L. Hewett, Expenses	413.60
Salary of Director	2,500.00
J. P. Harrington (University of Colorado Lectures)	500.00*
	<u>\$4,614.25</u>

* Paid from Special Funds credited to the Account of American Archaeology in 1909-1910 (Bulletin, Vol. II, p. 37).

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "E"

GENERAL MEETING

Programmes, Stationery, Mailing, and Postage	\$ 96.98
Travelling Expenses of Councilors	306.78
	<u>\$403.76</u>

Dr. Esther Boise Van Deman	Baltimore
Miss Ella Ritchie	Halifax
Dr. Orma Fitch Butler	Cincinnati
Harry M. Levy	
C. Phillips Hill	Pittsburgh
R. C. Hall	
Mrs. Henry Draper	New York
Catharine McLane	Baltimore
Prof. David M. Robinson	
Jas. Douglas	Quebec
Sir J. George Garneau	
Charles B. Gordon	Montreal
Sir Hugh Graham	
Milton L. Hersey	
Mrs. Theodore Labatt	
Joseph B. Learmont	
William R. Miller	Ottawa
Mrs. T. Ahearn	
Sir Henry Bate	
Hon. W. C. Edwards	
Jno. S. Ewart	
Jas. Manuel	
C. Berkeley Powell	
Hon. Clifford Sifton	
Robert Gill	
Geo. H. Perley	
Mrs. J. F. Downing	Kansas City
Alfred Owre	Minnesota
C. P. Noyes	
H. R. Wolcott	Colorado
E. L. Hewett	
Mrs. W. S. Peabody	
D. L. James	Kansas City
Sir D. D. Mann	Toronto
Sir Henry Pellatt	
Mrs. H. D. Warren	
J. C. Ford	Kansas City
Mrs. J. J. Tracy	Cleveland
William Craig	Toronto
J. C. McCorkill	Quebec
F. W. Ross	
J. W. L. Forster	Toronto
Dec. 28	
1911	
Jan. 23	
Feb. 8	
Mar. 2	
Mar. 3	
Mar. 20	
Mar. 24	
Mar. 31	
Apr. 3	
Apr. 21	
Apr. 26	
May 8	
May 12	
May 24	
May 31	
Aug. 1	
Aug. 11	
Aug. 26	
Aug. 31	

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Cr.

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "B"

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS	
Received from the Secretary, Feb. 15, 1911	\$500.00
Received from the Secretary, May 4, 1911	500.00
Received from the Secretary, Aug. 1, 1911	370.00
Received from the Secretary, Aug. 29, 1911	36.00
Total	\$1,406.00

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "C"

INCOME FROM INVESTED FUNDS

October 1, 1910, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. First and Refunding 4's	\$100.00
January 1, 1911, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Joint 4's	100.00
January 1, 1911, Interest on One \$1,000 Certificate of Contribution of the Provident Loan Society of New York City	30.00
April 1, 1911, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. First and Refunding 4's	100.00
July 1, 1911, Interest on Two \$1,000 Certificates of Contribution of the Provident Loan Society of New York City	60.00
July 1, 1911, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Joint 4's	100.00
	\$490.00

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "D"

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON MEMORIAL LECTURE FUND

November 1, 1910, interest	\$500.00
May 1, 1911, interest	500.00
	\$1,000.00

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "E"

AUGUST MAU MEMORIAL FUND

Miss S. C. Scott	\$1.00
Prof. J. W. Beach	1.00

Dr.

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "F"

FORMATION OF NEW SOCIETIES (TRAVELING EXPENSES, PRINTING AND LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LECTURES)	
A. J. Eaton	\$76.71
C. H. Weller	37.99
J. J. McCaskill	28.80
C. A. Savage	18.75
M. A. Stapleton	56.20
P. O. Place	20.00
	<u>\$238.45</u>

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "G"

BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE

J. S. Cushing & Co. Nov. 9, bill	\$324.23
J. S. Cushing & Co. Dec. 20, bill	618.28
J. S. Cushing & Co. Mar. 30, bill	575.02
	<u>\$1,517.53</u>

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "H"

CYRENE EXCAVATION FUND

National Photo-Engraving Co.	\$69.50
William Stone	30.05
Arthur Fairbanks	28.30
Richard Norton	15,777.18*
	<u>\$15,905.03</u>

* Accounted for by itemized statements sent monthly from the field.

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "I"

INVESTMENTS

October 25, 1910, Five Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Joint 4's, at 96, plus commission and interest	\$4,869.58
January 5, 1911, One \$1,000.00 Certificate of Contribution of the Provident Loan Society of New York City, at par, plus interest	<u>1,000.83</u>
	<u>\$5,870.41</u>

WILLIAM SLOANE, *Treasurer.*
Audited by the New York Audit Company.

Prof. G. H. Allen	1.00
Miss Jessie E. Allen	2.00
Dean Mabelle L. Morgan	1.00
Miss Florence J. Freeman	1.00
Prof. Charles W. Peppier	1.00
Miss Harriet M. Brownell	1.00
Classical Club of Alma College	5.00
Prof. Geo. D. Hadzsits, for the late Prof. Walter S. Hadzsits	2.00
Mrs. Paul F. Peck	<u>1.00</u>
	<u>\$17.00</u>

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "F"

CYRENE EXCAVATION FUND

September 26, 1910, received from Members of the Chicago Society (E. E. Ayer, D. H. Burnham, S. B. Chapin, N. W. Harris, C. L. Hutchinson, and M. A. Ryerson)	\$1400.00
October 6, 1910, received from Subscribers in Boston through Gardiner M. Lane	1,665.60
February 9, 1911, received from Subscribers in Boston through Gardiner M. Lane	2,062.50
February 21, 1911, received from James Loeb	2,500.00
March 30, 1911, received from Washington Society	500.00
April 19, 1911, received from Boston Society	1,518.00
July 26, 1911, received from James Loeb	2,500.00
August 19, 1911, received from Boston Society	70.00
August 31, 1911, received from Washington Society	<u>100.00</u>
	<u>\$12,316.10</u>

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "G"

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

September 22, 1910, received from Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association *	\$838.40
October 1, 1910, received from Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association	112.00
October 22, 1910, received from Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association	<u>50.00</u>
	<u>\$1,000.40</u>

* Contributions for the Repair of Balcony House, Mesa Verde National Park. As the administration of this Park is in the hands of the Government, the funds were expended through the Smithsonian Institution, but the work was done under the direction of the Director of American Archaeology.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

August 31, 1910, to August 31, 1911

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Balance, August 31, 1910	\$763.79	\$1,640.75
Interest on deposits	19.95	818.40
Extra offprints	32.29	488.24
From the Treasurer of the Institute:		988.50
Appropriation for the year 1910-1911	\$5,250.00	379.55
Additional grant voted December, 1910	500.00	417.75
Advertisements and notices	74.45	254.10
	5,824.45	41.42
		500.00
		500.00
		611.77
	<u>\$6,640.48</u>	<u>\$6,640.48</u>

SUMMARY BY ACCOUNTS

	Dr.
Editorial Account:	
Salaries	\$1,000.00
Postage and express	41.42
Institute Account:	
Notice of Meeting	7.25
Publication Account:	
Vol. XIV, No. 3	977.60
Vol. XIV, No. 4	1,234.49
Vol. XV, No. 1	1,293.17
Vol. XV, No. 2	1,234.76
Illustrations, etc., for later numbers	81.65
Paper on hand, August, 31, 1911, excess over August 31, 1910	165.37
Balance	611.77
	<u>\$6,647.48</u>
Illustrations previously paid for	7.00
	<u>\$6,640.48</u>

HAROLD N. FOWLER, *Editor-in-chief.*

Audited by S. B. Platner and C. P. Bill.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911

THE BOSTON SOCIETY in account with GARDINER MARTIN LANE, Treasurer

		Dr.
<i>Cr.</i>		
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$51.17	
Annual membership fees	1,910.00	\$1,850.00
Interest on bank account	22.90	75.51
		.60
		57.96
	<u>\$1,984.07</u>	<u>\$1,984.07</u>

Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :

Annual membership fees . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lectures and meetings . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Clerical and other expenses . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Balance retained, August 31, 1911 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

CYRENE EXCAVATION FUND

		Dr.
<i>Cr.</i>		
Balance on hand, August 31, 1910	\$1,665.60	\$1,665.60
Received since August 31, 1910	1,588.00	1,518.00
		70.00
	<u>\$3,253.60</u>	<u>\$3,253.60</u>

Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :

October 5, 1910 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
April 11, 1911 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
August 15 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY in account with EDWARD L. TILTON, Treasurer

		Dr.
<i>Cr.</i>		
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$17.56	
Life membership fee, Mrs. H. Draper	100.00	\$100.00
Annual membership fees	1,370.00	1,300.00
Postage . . . . .	.35	. . . . .
R. R. Expenses refunded	48.00	35.00
J. W. Drummond Donation for F. von Holm honorarium	25.00	84.46
Cyrene Excavation Fund	160.00	14.00
Interest	3.44	190.89
	<u>\$1,724.35</u>	<u>\$1,724.35</u>

Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :

Life membership fees . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Annual membership fees . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lectures and meetings . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Printing, stationery, and postage . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Clerical and other expenses . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Balance retained, August 31, 1911 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY in account with PERCY M. REESE, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$128.94	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	400.00	Life membership fees	\$400.00
Annual membership fees, etc.	601.03	Annual membership fees	600.00
		Lectures and meetings	44.00
		Printing, stationery, and postage	56.64
		Clerical and other expenses	29.33
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	00.00
	<u>\$1,129.97</u>		<u>\$1,129.97</u>

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY in account with GEORGE A. BARTON, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>		
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910	. . .	\$21.42	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:		
Life membership fees	00.00	Annual membership fees	. . . . .	\$800.00
Annual membership fees	900.00	Lectures and meetings	. . . . .
Interest on deposits	1.11	Printing, stationery, and postage	. . . . .
			Clerical and other expenses	. . . . .	80.88
			Balance retained, August 31, 1911	. . . . .	41.65
		<u>\$922.53</u>			<u>\$922.53</u>

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY in account with C. H. BEESON, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$149.79	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	960.00	Annual membership fees	\$1,000.00
Cyrene Excavation Fund	1400.00	Cyrene Excavation Fund	1,400.00
		Current Expenses	32.81
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	76.98
	<u>\$2,509.79</u>		<u>\$2,509.79</u>

THE DETROIT SOCIETY in account with WALTER C. BOYNTON, Treasurer

Cr.		Dr.	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910	\$10.00	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Annual membership fees	600.00	Annual membership fees	\$400.05
		Lectures and meetings	83.00
		Printing, stationery, and postage	57.43
		Clerical and other expenses	1.45
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	68.07
	<u>\$610.00</u>		<u>\$610.00</u>

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY in account with M. S. SLAUGHTER, Treasurer

Cr.			Dr.
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910	\$33.16	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Annual membership fees	220.00	Annual membership fees	\$200.00
		Expenses of Wisconsin Society	19.40
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	33.76
	<u>\$253.16</u>		<u>\$253.16</u>

THE CLEVELAND SOCIETY in account with HAROLD N. FOWLER, Treasurer

Cr.			Dr.		
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910	• • •	\$34.81	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :		
Life membership fees	• • • • •	100.00	Life membership fees	• • • • •	\$100.00
Annual membership fees	• • • • •	380.00	Annual membership fees	• • • • •	365.00
			Expenses of Cleveland Society	• • • • •	21.43
			Balance retained, August 31, 1911	• • • • •	28.38
		<u>\$514.81</u>			<u>\$514.81</u>

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY in account with CLARENCE W. MENDELL, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$224.79	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	440.00	Annual membership fees	\$500.00
		Expenses of Connecticut Society	43.42
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	121.37
			<u>\$604.79</u>

THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY in account with JOHN B. LARNER, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$30.75	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	100.00	Annual membership fees	\$1,550.00
Annual membership fees	1860.00	Cyrene Excavation Fund	600.00
Cyrene Excavation Fund	510.00	Lectures and meetings	71.00
Interest on deposit	8.41	Printing, stationery, and postage	156.30
		Clerical and other expenses	83.20
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	48.66
			<u>\$2,509.16</u>

THE IOWA SOCIETY in account with L. G. WELD, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$28.08	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	330.00	Annual membership fees	\$200.00
		Expenses of Iowa Society	62.50
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	95.58
			<u>\$358.08</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES (Continued)

THE PITTSBURGH SOCIETY in account with J. B. HENCH, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910	. . .	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	200.00	Life membership fees	\$200.00
Annual membership fees	600.00	Annual membership fees	300.00
		Lectures and meetings	156.75
		Printing, stationery, and postage	89.76
		Clerical and other expenses	28.95
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	76.29
	<u>\$851.75</u>		<u>\$851.75</u>

THE SOUTHWEST SOCIETY (SAN DIEGO BRANCH) in account with ELIZABETH FREESE, Treasurer

Cr.		Dr.	
Annual membership fees	\$270.00	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
		Annual membership fees	\$180.00
		Lectures and meetings	31.90
		Printing, stationery, and postage	27.80
		Clerical and other expenses	1.00
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	29.30
	<u>\$270.00</u>		<u>\$270.00</u>

THE COLORADO SOCIETY in account with F. W. HENRY, Treasurer

Cr.		Dr.	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$94.08	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	138.40	Life membership fees	\$238.40
Annual membership fees	300.00	Annual membership fees	200.00
		Expenses of Colorado Society	36.70
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	57.98
	<u>\$533.08</u>		<u>\$533.08</u>

THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY in account with **FREDERICK W. HINKLE, Treasurer**

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>			
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910	• • •	\$140.20	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:			
Life membership fees	• • •	300.00	Life membership fees	• • •	• • •	\$300.00
Annual membership fees	• • •	140.00	Annual membership fees	• • •	• • •	200.00
Oxford Branch	• • •	100.00	Printing, stationery, and postage	• • •	• • •	42.25
			Clerical and other expenses	• • •	• • •	27.45
			Balance retained, August 31, 1911	• • •	• • •	110.50
		<u>\$680.20</u>				<u>\$680.20</u>

THE ST. LOUIS SOCIETY in account with **JOHN M. WULFING, Treasurer**

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910	\$74.09	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	1,025.00	Annual membership fees	\$762.34
		Lectures and meetings	146.00
		Printing, stationery, and postage	57.05
		Clerical and other expenses	53.70
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	80.00
	<u>\$1,099.09</u>		<u>\$1,099.09</u>
Central American excavation fund	\$2,500.00	Central American excavation fund	\$2,500.00

THE ROCHESTER SOCIETY in account with **J. FOSTER WARNER, Treasurer**

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910	. . .	\$51.86	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Annual membership fees	290.00	Annual membership fees	\$280.00
			Expenses of Rochester Society	27.35
			Balance retained, August 31, 1911	34.51
		<u>\$341.86</u>		<u>\$341.86</u>

THE WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY (WALLA WALLA BRANCH) *in account with* W. P. WINANS, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$4.51	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	220.00	Annual membership fees	\$190.00
		Lectures and meetings	20.00
		Printing, stationery, and postage	6.50
		Clerical and other expenses, exchange . . . . .	.45
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	7.56
	<u>\$224.51</u>		<u>\$224.51</u>

THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY *in account with* EDWARD S. CLARK, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$82.20	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	540.00	Annual membership fees	\$500.00
Interest	1.06	Lectures and meetings	52.35
Refund of amount paid in error	1.75	Printing, stationery, and postage	8.50
		Clerical and other expenses	9.93
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	54.23
	<u>\$625.01</u>		<u>\$625.01</u>

THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY *in account with* A. M. HARMON, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$5.64	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	340.00	Annual membership fees	\$250.00
		Expenses of New Jersey Society	22.30
		Balance retained, September 21, 1911	73.34
	<u>\$345.64</u>		<u>\$345.64</u>

THE MONTREAL SOCIETY in account with J. B. LEARMONT, Treasurer

Cr.		Dr.	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$231.06	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	600.00	Life membership fees	\$700.00
Annual membership fees	650.00	Annual membership fees	600.00
		Expenses of Montreal Society	263.04
		Overdraft, August 31, 1911	82.58
	<u>\$1,481.06</u>		<u>\$1,481.06</u>

THE OTTAWA SOCIETY in account with JOSÉ A. MACHADO, Treasurer

Cr.			Dr.
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$96.83	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Life membership fees	900.25	Life membership fees	\$900.00
Annual membership fees	280.00	Annual membership fees	280.00
		Lectures and meetings	51.23
		Printing, stationery, and postage	41.06
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	4.79
	<u>\$1,277.08</u>		<u>\$1,277.08</u>

THE TORONTO SOCIETY in account with W. L. SYMONS, Treasurer

Cr.		Dr.	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$26.19	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Life membership fees	500.00	Life membership fees	\$500.00
Annual membership fees	490.00	Annual membership fees	375.00
Interest on deposits . . . . .	.15	Expenses of Toronto Society	98.16
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	48.18
	<u>\$1,016.34</u>		<u>1,016.34</u>

THE KINGSTON SOCIETY in account with T. CALLANDER, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$000.00	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
Life membership fees	100.00	Life membership fees
Annual membership fees	250.00	Annual membership fees
		Expenses of Kingston Society
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911
	<u>\$350.00</u>	<u>\$350.00</u>

THE PORTLAND SOCIETY in account with J. A. FOUILHOX, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$133.53	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer
Annual membership fees	320.00	Annual membership fees
		Expenses of Portland Society
		Lectures and meetings
		Printing, stationery, and postage
		Clerical and other expenses
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911
	<u>\$453.53</u>	
		<u>\$453.53</u>

THE HALIFAX SOCIETY in account with D. MAGILLIVRAY, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$246.01	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	300.00	Life membership fees	\$100.00
Annual membership fees	390.00	Annual membership fees	450.00
		Expenses of Halifax Society	121.05
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	254.96
	<u>\$936.01</u>		<u>\$936.01</u>

THE ST. JOHN SOCIETY *in account with* C. F. SANFORD, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$46.10	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	190.00	Life membership fees	\$236.10
		Annual membership fees	
		Expenses of St. John Society	00.00
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	00.00
	<u>\$236.10</u>		<u>\$236.10</u>

THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY (MINNEAPOLIS BRANCH) *in account with* ALFRED OWRE, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$00.00	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Life membership fees	100.00	Life membership fees	\$100.00
Annual membership fees	180.00	Annual membership fees	130.00
		Expenses of Minneapolis Branch	20.00
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	30.00
	<u>\$280.00</u>		<u>\$280.00</u>

THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY (ST. PAUL BRANCH) *in account with* W. J. DEAN, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$000.00	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	100.00	Life membership fees	\$100.00
Annual membership fees	270.00	Annual membership fees	180.00
		Expenses of St. Paul Branch	53.70
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	36.30
	<u>\$370.00</u>		<u>\$370.00</u>

THE QUEBEC SOCIETY in account with A. M. Lyster, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$000.00	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	400.00	Life membership fees	\$400.00
Annual membership fees	400.00	Annual membership fees	270.00
Interest	4.00	Expenses of Quebec Society:	
		Lectures and meetings	45.00
		Printing, stationery, and postage	44.30
		Clerical and other expenses	24.00
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	20.70
	<u>\$804.00</u>		<u>\$804.00</u>

THE KANSAS STATE SOCIETY in account with W. P. NIELSEN, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1910 . . .	\$41.07	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Annual membership fees	280.00	Annual membership fees	\$250.00
		Expenses of Kansas State Society	26.00
		Balance retained August 31, 1911	45.07
	<u>\$321.07</u>		<u>\$321.07</u>

THE HARTFORD SOCIETY in account with W. H. WORRELL, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Annual membership fees	\$280.00	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
		Annual membership fees	\$243.93
		Expenses of Hartford Society	36.07
		Balance retained, August 31, 1911	000.00
	<u>\$280.00</u>		<u>\$280.00</u>

SIXTEENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

In account with WILLARD V. KING, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>				<i>Dr.</i>
Balance in bank at close of fiscal year, August 31, 1910		\$2,621.37		
Receipts from Universities and Colleges:				
Barnard College	\$100.00		Salary of the Director	\$3,000.00
Columbia University	250.00		Salary of the Professor of Latin	1,000.00
Cornell University	250.00		Salary of the librarian	1,000.00
Harvard University	250.00		Fellowship salaries	2,600.00
Johns Hopkins University	250.00		Other European expenses (see report of	\$7,600.00
Leland Stanford Jr. University	100.00		Director below)	4,000.00
Mount Holyoke College	250.00		Expenses in America:	
Northwestern University	250.00		Expenses of Chairman	150.00
Smith College	200.00		Expenses of Treasurer's office	204.13
Syracuse University	100.00		Archaeological Institute of America	800.00
University of Chicago	100.00		Cost of \$2000. Western Union Telegraph Company	1,154.13
University of Pennsylvania	50.00		Funding and Real Estate $4\frac{1}{2}\%$	1,910.00
University of Wisconsin	100.00		Cost of \$5000. American Agricultural Chemical	5,075.00
Vassar College	115.00		Company 1st 5%	4,731.25
Wellesley College	250.00		Cost of \$5000. American Ice Company 1st 5%	4,650.00
Western Reserve University	100.00		Cost of \$5000. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	4,060.00
Yale University	250.00		Debenture 5%	3,413.37
Receipts from alumni		2,965.00	Cost of \$4000. Great Northern Railway Company	
Individual subscriptions		1,550.00	1st & Refunding $4\frac{1}{2}\%$	
Carnegie Institution		2,500.00	Balance on hand August 31, 1911	
Archaeological Institute of America		2,000.00		
General Theological Seminary		600.00		
Interest on investments and bank balances		25.00		
Receipts from publications		4,255.29		
		17.09		

Proceeds of sale of \$2000. Baltimore & Ohio 1st 4 %	1,962.50
Proceeds of sale of \$2000. Lake Shore & Michigan	
Southern 4 %	1,857.50
Proceeds of sale of \$12,000. United States Steel	
Corporation S. F. 5 %	12,675.00
Proceeds of sale of \$4000. New York Gas & Electric	
Light, Heat & Power 4 %	3,565.00
	<u>\$36,593.75</u>

\$36,593.75

WILLARD V. KING, *Treasurer, in account with* JESSE BENEDICT CARTER, *Director*

<i>Receipts:</i>		<i>Expenditures:</i>	
	LIRE		DOLLARS
Balance in Rome September 1, 1910	2,735.00*	Rent	12,000.00
Interest on deposits	244.95	Telephone	2,307.69
From Treasurer	20,792.50	Insurance	39.43
From Director to make good loss on ex-	4,000.00	Repairs and furnishings	179.55
change	7.50	Heat and light	34.53
From Director for furnishings, library, etc.	9,256.25	Service and office expenses	3,754.30
		Books and binding	1,370.30
		Additional instruction	6,510.80
		Loss on exchange	1,069.77
		Balance in Rome, August 31, 1911	6,811.45
			666.80
			7.50
			1.44
			2,530.45
	<u>33,036.20</u>		<u>486.63</u>
			<u>6,353.12</u>

* The rate of exchange is Lire 5.20- dollar.

It is to be noted that the balance September 1, 1910, Lire 2,735.00, agrees of course with the balance carried forward on August 31, 1910, but the sum in dollars differs because of the change in rate of exchange, which has risen to 5.20.

TWELFTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1910, to August 31, 1911

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL RESEARCH IN JERUSALEM

In account with JAMES HARDY ROPES, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>				<i>Dr.</i>
Balance, September 1, 1910		\$3,979.29		
Subscriptions, 1909-1910, representing:				
Boston University	\$100.00			\$1,000.00
University of California	100.00			
Philadelphia Divinity School	5.00	205.00		
Subscriptions, 1910-1911, representing:				
Auburn Theological Seminary	100.00			
Bryn Mawr College	100.00			
Columbia University	100.00			
Cornell University	100.00			
General Theological Seminary	100.00			
Hartford Theological Seminary	100.00			
Harvard University	100.00			
Hebrew Union College	100.00			
Johns Hopkins University	100.00			
Newton Theological Institution	100.00			
Princeton University	100.00			
Rochester Theological Seminary	100.00			
Smith College	100.00			
Trinity College, Hartford	100.00			
Expenses at Jerusalem:				
Salary of Director				
Library (books, binding, etc.)				
Taxes			\$26.34	
Rent			252.20	
Furnishings, repairs, etc.			86.09	
Caretakers' expenses			58.20	
Less advanced, 1909-1910			422.83	
Expense in purchase of land			200.00	222.83
Fellowship				48.80
Expenses of Committee				600.00
Advanced to Director, 1911-1912				61.12
Balance, August 31, 1911:				212.50
Part of \$3000 N. Y. C. R. R. bonds			1,900.00	
Deposit, Provident Institution for Savings			19.71	
Deposit, Suffolk Savings Bank			29.91	
Cash, State Street Trust Co.			2,374.85	4,324.47

Union Theological Seminary	100.00
Wellesley College	100.00
Yale University	100.00
Archaeological Institute of America, Appropriation . .	1,700.00
Individual subscriptions	600.00
Interest	125.00
	119.21
	<u>\$6,728.50</u>

\$6,728.50

BUILDING FUND in account with JAMES HARDY ROPES, *Treasurer*

Cr.

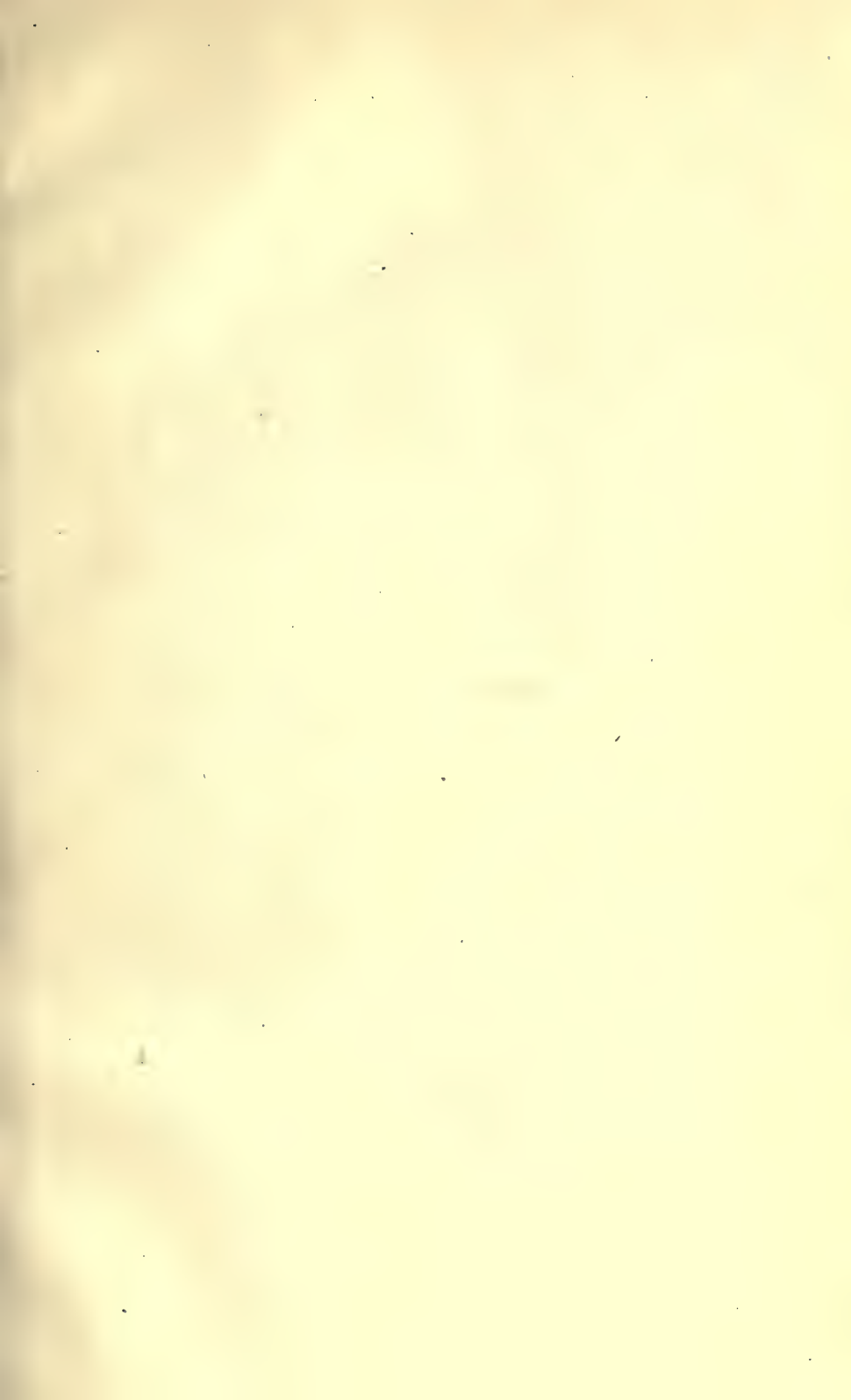
Amount of Fund, September 1, 1910	\$1,035.00
Interest on bond	35.00
	<u>\$1,070.00</u>

CAMBRIDGE, August 31, 1911.

Dr.

Balance, August 31, 1911 :	
Part of \$3,000 N. Y. C. R. R. bonds	\$1,070.00
	<u>\$1,070.00</u>

JAMES HARDY ROPES, *Treasurer.*





CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

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CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

THE MAN AND THE SCHOLAR

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A GENERAL MEETING
OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1908

BY

EDWARD WALDO EMERSON



CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

THE MAN AND THE SCHOLAR

MR. PRESIDENT; members of the Archaeological Institute of America here assembled;—

You have honored me by your call to speak to you of your Founder and first President. "Dead, yet living" are the first words that come to me. Through eighty years he strove to choose at each parting of the ways the upward path. He has opened the eyes of hundreds to see it through the fog or the dazzle. He has awakened many in fellowship to strive to be, as he has been, a Helper and Illuminator.

Near friends asked me not to make a eulogy, but the more closely I have looked into Mr. Norton's life, the more faithfully active and brave and sweet I find it. Yet as far as I can in this short space, I will let him speak, or his friends, or his works, speak for him.

In the journal of Judge Samuel Sewall is an entry written in the seventeenth century telling of an earnest discourse he had with young John Norton, later first pastor of the Ancient Church in Hingham, Massachusetts. I wish there were space for it here, for those who knew your honored Founder, gone from our sight, might see in this brave young ancestor, under utterly different conditions, the essential traits of his descendant — a questioner, scrupulous yet hopeful, an independent thinker, steadfast American, a teacher of the Spirit and doer from the heart, Charles Eliot Norton.

His grandfather, it is said, was almost driven to utter unbelief by the dreadful "Scheme of Salvation" taught in his day.

Andrews Norton, Charles Norton's father, was, in his prime, the eager yet well-equipped and skilful champion of the new Unitarianism. "He believed," said his friend, the Reverend Doctor Newell, "in the Gospel of Christ and not the Gospel of Calvin — the gospel as it came fresh from Heaven in its own native beauty and power." He was counted an able theologian, an exact scholar, and an accomplished critic. Yet he was withal a lover of nature and of poetry, and himself ventured on the slopes of Parnassus. During his careful work of translation of the Gospels, and writings on their genuineness, he corresponded with authors and critics abroad, and was, for a time, the editor of the "Select Journal of Foreign and Periodical Literature." Removing from Bowdoin College to Cambridge, he was, first, tutor in Mathematics, then Librarian and Lecturer on Biblical Criticism, and finally Professor of Sacred Literature. He fixed his home in the quiet of Shady Hill, long before the invasion by roaring railroads, and irresistible encroachments of Boston suburbs. Though formidable in the critic's chair, he was a kindly man, domestic and hospitable.

Madame Norton was of the Eliot family, a lady of refinement and of great dignity and sweetness.

Of such parents was born a son, Charles Eliot, in November, 1827, in the pleasant house in a sunny clearing of a wood of pines and beeches, his father's home, and his, until his death nearly eighty-one years later. It was a home of the best type of New England after the passing of its austerity allowed its brave and kindly virtues to shine out, yet its sim-

plicity remained. But three years since, Mr. Norton, in a talk on old Cambridge to its Historical Society, welcomed, he said, "the opportunity to express my piety for my native town, and to say how dear a privilege I count it to have been born in Cambridge and to have spent here much the greater part of my life, and how deeply I reverence the ancestors who have bequeathed to us the blessing of their virtues and the fruits of their labors.

"The society was of exceptional pleasantness and of pure New England type. Few artificial distinctions existed in it, but the progress of democracy had not swept away the natural distinctions of good breeding and superior culture. Its informing spirit was liberal and cheerful; there was general contentment and satisfaction with things as they were. . . . The households were homes of thrift without parsimony, of hospitality without extravagance, of culture without pretence. The influence of the college gave to the society a bookish turn and there was much reading — much more of the reading which nourishes the intelligence than in these days of newspapers, magazines and cheap novels." Every one was then interested in the *Edinburgh* and the *North American Review*.

The boy had no brothers to grow up with, but the blessing of three sisters, two older and one younger than himself. Hence, and because of his delicate organization (though his constitution was good), also because he was born a scholar, he did not have so much of the rough and healthy playground education, but was early a lover of birds and flowers, and ready to settle in a corner with an imaginative book when he came in. He never went through the hunting and fishing epoch of a boy's life — except in books. As often is the case with such boys, he was given to friend-

ships with older people. He tells of Longfellow's kindness to him, a boy of eight, when, as a man of thirty, he came to live near by, and later of Lowell as a dear friend and neighbor in their youth, quoting Cowley's lines, of the University town oversea:—

“Ye fields of Cambridge, our dear Cambridge, say
Have ye not seen us walking every day?
Was there a tree about, which did not know
The love betwixt us two?”

The Holmes boys were near neighbors; the lively Wendell until he went to Paris to study, and John, shy, humorous, beloved, for life.

His sister tells a pleasant story of the little Charles, perhaps ten years old, which has the flavor of a childhood of other days than these. He was sick with membranous croup, now called diphtheria. Dr. John Ware told the mother that he had known but one case to get well. The child himself knew that he was in great danger. He hoarsely whispered to his mother, “*I wish I could live, so that I could edit Father's Works*” He did.

He went to day schools in Cambridge and in Boston, and entered Harvard, a small boy of fourteen, — in jackets. As his delightful home was but a half mile off, and he could bring his friends and cousins there, he naturally did not enter far into ordinary undergraduate life, rather convivial in those days, and less athletic. Classmates, and always friends, were Childs and Lane, later Harvard professors, the first the genial man, lover of Old English ballads, the second the witty and exact Latin scholar. Charles Norton easily stood high in rank, especially in the classics. In those days, Southern youths, of attractive manners and aristocratic bearing, formed a con-

siderable fraction of every class. Norton formed friendships with some of these, and because of this, and familiarity with the Southern point of view through his summer visits to Newport, where they then resorted, he, though an antislavery man, was less early and active in the cause than Lowell. Francis Parkman was a college friend, and after his return, broken in health and eyesight from his recklessly brave experiment in venturing his sickly life in wild adventures with a stone-age people, to study there, Charles Norton helped him in preparing from his notes his admirable *Oregon Trail*.

It now seems a strange, but it was a wise choice, which sent the young Norton away from the library to the counting-room of a Boston firm engaged in the East India trade. But it is well for a scholar or a teacher to have been in the market-place and street, acquired their useful drill, and known their temptations. More than that, the three months' ocean voyage to India as supercargo, the contrast between the raw university town and the drowsy splendor of the ancient East, must have stirred his imagination, short as was his stay. He returned by way of Egypt and Italy, and that fair land began to throw her charm over him when his father's failing health called him home. Then (1852), in company with a friend, he went into an independent business, — cotton perhaps, — venturing therein a legacy that had come to him. In a year or two all of this was gone, but he left no debt unpaid, and withdrew from trade with honor and experience and the knowledge that his call was elsewhere.

First of all then, he acted, happily, as Wordsworth says,

“Upon the plan that pleased his childish thought,”

and edited the two volumes of the translation of the Gospels which his father was finishing when death overtook him; also he gathered the miscellaneous essays. It pleased him, too, to print a little volume of his father's hymns and poems. Some of these last show great love of nature and close observation, one especially on a New England ice-storm. The beautiful hymn, "While thee I seek, protecting Power," was written by the elder Norton.

The hard lot of the helpless poor had always stirred his father's pity, and it is pleasant to find that one of the first published works from the son's pen was an article in the *North American Review* on "Improved Dwellings and Schools for the Poor." Beginning as a review of certain English works on the subject, it did not stop there, but went on to show in exact detail the shocking condition of the Boston low tenement-houses, almost past belief now; to recommend strongly a board of health and sanitary laws, and to urge the duty of all good men and women considering such neglect and suffering as *calling to them* for help. He had gone to the pains of introducing wood-cuts of ground-plans and elevations of model tenements in England.

Meanwhile he went to work at his own door in Cambridge, and established, or helped to establish, an evening school, the first that had been there, for boys and men, who had to work by day. The Irish immigrants of that day were mostly illiterate. He and his friends taught these. On the day of his funeral there came, with other mourners, the mayor of an important New England city, who has been kept in his place for several terms by desire of citizens of all parties to have an honest, efficient manager of their affairs. He was a boy to whom, while he was driving a milk-cart, Mr. Norton

had been a friend, and whom he had interested in making something of himself. At nearly the same time with the evening school, Mr. Norton was active in the Sunday School of Dr. Newell's Church.

But now, for a season, his health failed so far as to frighten many of his friends. His trouble was weakening and very obstinate. Yet he kept cheerful on principle and worked.

The following year, he sent forth anonymously a little book called "*Considerations of some Social Theories*" with this text from Burke, — "Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver, and adulation is not of more service *to the people* than to kings." In it he urged on us Americans — as he has faithfully done for more than fifty years — the duty of being watchful for the dangers that may beset "our brilliant yet audacious experiment in Democracy," and of noting, for our good, pure standards that were set up, and examples given in certain great respects, even in lands afar, and centuries long past; and that this is wiser than to look only at our fathers' achievements, and ours thus far, and blindly and extravagantly boast.

And now the happiness of a great friendship came to him. The young scholar from England, Arthur Hugh Clough, with the best fruits that the Rugby school life and training and the Oxford culture could graft on a manly and independent nature, — a poet too, and a charming man, — came to try to live here by his scholarship. He established himself in Cambridge and brought good letters. He wrote home "I have sworn eternal friendship with young Charles Eliot Norton"; and soon after, "Norton is the kindest creature in the shape of a young man that ever befriended an emigrant stranger anywhere." He showed Clough the blessed condition of the mass of

people here, their freedom from poverty, from fear, from oppression, from persecution by the intolerant — their “chance in life,” and Clough saw the contrast to the sad condition common on the Continent and to a great extent in England, so much that he was partly sorry to return when a good position opened to him there. But during that short stay, a change was wrought in Charles Norton. Clough had emancipated himself, like Arnold, from the dogmas of the Church of England, and was free in his religion. Norton had gone on in the simple worship of the Channing Unitarian. Now, his religious thought was awakened, stimulated, broadened, through the leaven of Clough’s influence. He was ready for it; he felt no shock, only new joy and beauty in the inner and outer life, in realizing, as never before, that “the Spirit maketh free.” No jar was felt with the belief and practice of the household. To him it may have seemed that he was taking up his father’s advancing thought where he had dropped it, and carrying it farther forward. Happily, perhaps, the elder Norton was gone when he came to express his belief, for each generation can advance but so far — so dear and deeply sunk are the lessons of childhood.

In 1855, Mr. Norton sailed for Europe with his mother and sisters. They staid abroad for two years, in England and Switzerland in summer; when cold weather came, going to Italy, where they lived mostly in Rome, happy in all the rich gifts she had for them of beauty, and of companionship with the living and those whom we call dead.

It is strange that one whose life came to be so much occupied with Art never felt the personal impulse to draw or paint, nor had he in youth improved such slight opportunities to see paintings and statues as his

neighborhood offered. He did not know Allston, who, during Norton's early youth, was living in Cambridge. Later, he had friendly relations with Kensett and Allan Gay. But he knew the woods and the meadows and the daily miracles of form and light and color that Nature works. Through the young artist Stillman, and also through his mother's reading, he had been interested in Ruskin's first work, the *Modern Painters*, and through Ruskin, in Turner. He modestly declined a letter to Ruskin that should make any claim on his time, but gladly took one asking leave for him to see the Turner pictures at Ruskin's home. But that good man, with sympathy not cased in reserve, most kindly showed him his treasures. A pleasant account, but erroneous in detail, of the meeting of the Norton and Ruskin families, not long after, on the Lake of Geneva, is given in Ruskin's *Præterita*, but the essence is true, that a helpful friendship and strong there sprang up, enduring to the end. These men had the common ground of noble aims earnestly pursued, delicate perceptions, keen love of natural and ideal beauty, and dislike of all that was unworthy, which they fearlessly expressed. Their influence on one another was helpful; each gratefully acknowledged in the other a teacher. They had sympathy; but their temperaments, gifts and experience widely differed; each could supply the other's need. Norton was nine years the younger, but neither he nor Ruskin took note of that. Norton's study of Art was new. His friend had from childhood pursued beauty in leaf, in crystal, in cloud, in man's noble or devout sentiment expressed in cathedral or in painting. Hence for his younger friend he was a wonderful guide and showman for every Italian town. Hear Ruskin's acknowledgment of his debt. "Norton saw all my weaknesses, meas-

ured all my narrownesses and from the first took serenely, and, as it seemed of necessity, a kind of paternal authority over me, and a right of guidance — though the younger, . . . and always admitting my full power in its own kind; nor only admitting, but in the prettiest way praising and stimulating. . . . To me, his infinitely varied and loving praise became a constant motive to exertion, and aid in effort; yet he never allowed me in the slightest violation of the laws, either of good writing or social prudence, without instant blame or warning."

Mr. Norton tells of Ruskin that he admitted it was characteristic of himself from childhood "to be interested in things clearly visible and present." Mr. Norton said to him, one day, that when looking at a sunset he was altogether forgetful of the sunrise. "Yes," he replied, "but to-morrow morning I shall care only for the sunrise." This high-power lens of his vision, or intellect, or conscience, dimmed or shut out everything not in the limited field, — till he chanced to look elsewhere. This was all very well for a kitten or a child, but it had sad consequences for those who in their youth, hungry for right teaching, had accepted this charming idealist and writer as a Pope infallible as to art, from methods of drawing to the virtue or sinfulness of liking the paintings of Cimabue or of Raphael.

Norton, with all his respect for the master, had common sense, and a Greek horror of the overmuch. He tried to check his friend's impulse to rush into weak superlatives; he was very tender of him and hated to have him criticised by others; and Ruskin frankly said Charles Norton was one of the "very few who have had the distinct power of the training little me to any good." In sadder days for both, Norton was to be his best stay and comfort.

I think I am right in saying that Mr. Norton did not, during that visit to Europe, see as much of Ruskin as in the later years. He went on to Italy and read there in his books, saw pictures and churches and palaces with Ruskin's praise or blame in his mind; but, though modest and glad of instruction, and sympathetic, he had the old New England blood in him, sat at no man's feet, but studied and thought about what he saw, and made up his own mind, yet subject to new light. Mr. Norton learned the language of Italy and studied her history and poetry on the spot, in kindly relation with her people, high and low. The spell of Dante began to fall on him, to grow stronger with the passing of the years. Not long after his return, he published his "New Life," the *Vita Nuova*, prose and verse rendered with a simple beauty.

He had now regained comfortable, but never robust health; he had learned much; his outward and his inward eyes were opened to natural beauty, and the spiritual beauty of which it was the echo and symbol. Ruskin had done him a great service, Italy did more. Yet he did not wish to stay there: first and last he was an American. He knew that his countrymen and women needed all the elevating influences that he joyed to feel working in him, and were already awakening to them. He had no conceit, but naturally went home to work, as *one scholar more*, in a community that needed such. He wished to do his part.

Yet he came home when a cloud, forerunner of a devastating storm, lay heavily on the supposed interests and heavier on the consciences of the people. He was never an agitator, and War seemed a calamity not to be thought of; but he, like his father before him, believed in the Higher Law. Yet in the lull before the storm an event happened in New England, a sign

of promise that the awakening of thought and taste and spiritual life in the last decades was to find expression; that our literature was to be more virile and less secondary than hitherto. The *Atlantic Monthly* was born in Boston, with Lowell *in loco parentis*, in November, 1857. Norton was one of the contributors to its brilliant first number. He also wrote for the *North American Review*, and, later, Lowell, when urged to become its editor, made it a first condition that Norton should be his assistant; and he proved an active helper.

In 1860 Mr. Norton produced his *Notes of Study and Travel in Italy*, an attractive book to-day, showing observation of history-in-the-making as well as study of the Past; and, as always, the ethical is as marked as the æsthetic quality.

The guns of Sumter shook up the hot, chaotic mass of discordant opinion, and straightway public sentiment began to crystallize. The air cleared and was breathable once more. And people found war, with all its terrors, better than the humiliations and suspense that had preceded it. Mr. Norton could not have served a month in the field, but he served at home, and well, all through the war. After the mortifying rout of the Union army at Bull Run, Mr. Norton wrote in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "The Advantages of Defeat" to make Northern people rightly estimate the greatness of the problem, and feel that it must be dealt with wisely, steadily, and bravely, if the Country and the cause of Free Institutions were to be saved. Soldiers' Aid Societies sprang up in every town, and Mr. Norton gave his personal work at Cambridge; also to help that admirable agency, the Sanitary Commission. He was one of those who strengthened the hands of our noble War Governor, assuring him of the joy of all

good citizens in his service in having "kept Massachusetts firmly to her own ideals, and himself represented all that was best in her spirit and aims."

After the Peninsular Campaign, when the war began to drag, in August, 1862, that indefatigable patriot, John Murray Forbes of Boston, saw how it would help the vigorous prosecution of the war to collect clippings from all sources to encourage the people and the soldiers and spread doctrines of sound politics, honest finance, efficient recruiting, the dealing with "contrabands," refugees, and spies, and send broadsides made up of these clippings all over the land. Mr. Norton took charge of this work with admirable helpers, and these broadsides of the New England Loyal Publication Society were sent out once a week. Country editors gladly availed themselves of them, and it is thought that they reached one million readers. Mr. Norton was an active member of the "Committee of Fifty" alumni who planned and carried out the building of the Hall on the Delta in memory of the Harvard men who gave their lives for their Country.

In May, 1862, Mr. Norton was happily married to Miss Susan Sedgwick.

In the autumn and winter evenings of 1865-1866, Lowell and Norton came once a week to Longfellow's, at his request, to hear him read his renderings of Dante into English verse as literal as might be, and better them if they could. They knew their friend's sincerity, sweetness, and modesty, and so well that they obeyed the rule given by Ecclesiasticus, "And be not faint-hearted when thou sittest in judgment." So all went well, and his work was helped. "They were delightful evenings," said Mr. Norton. "There could be no pleasanter occupation. The spirits of poetry, of learning, of friendship were with us."

His own love for Dante and insight into the deep significance of the great poem were quickened by these studies with his friends, and the demonstration, by Longfellow's magnificent attempt, of the difficulty of rightly rendering a subtle line of a poem in a Latin tongue by a line of a language so largely Teutonic, made him feel that he must translate the *Divine Comedy* into faithful and poetic prose, as later he did with the best success.

In the summer of 1868, Mr. Norton went to Europe, taking with him his young wife and little children, his venerable mother, and his two sisters, and they remained abroad for five years, at first in Italy, later in Germany and England. During that time he was in close relation with Ruskin, by constant correspondence, when they were not together.

The first three years of Mr. Norton's stay in the Old World towns were most happy in all ways; — the family life in pleasant lands and far cities, alive with associations; freedom from outside duties, so exacting at home; the sense of the rapid growth of his power to see beauty; the increasing love and reverence for Dante; the study of the minds and aspirations of the men of the Middle Ages, through their works, and in the original records, which he diligently studied; the many profitable acquaintances; — all these made the days pleasant. But this was to change. In the autumn of 1871 Mr. Norton took his family to Dresden to spend the winter. There the great sorrow of his life fell on him in the death of his wife, a woman beautiful in all ways. She left to him six little children, and love and care for these were to help through the first darkness of the following years. Yet tenderness to his family and friends seemed to be but strengthened; and those less near, who visited Mr.

Norton and his family in their lodgings in England, found in that temporary home from which a light had gone out, and where a gracious presence was missed, the essence of a home still there, — courage and kindness made more real by the testing they had undergone; the cheerful lending of attention and sympathy to others, and duties done, and labors bravely pursued.

Ruskin, older, more restless and sadder, was there; for that which was unbeautiful and dark in life now occupied this sensitive soul more than art. These things wrought havoc with his mind and conscience, yet he would not cease from manifold studies and works. More than once his brain and body gave way in the succeeding years, yet his friend soothed, counselled, pleaded, and was his helper, as far as he could be helped, to the end; but that did not come for years.

In his earlier visit to England, Mr. Norton had formed a cordial friendship with Mrs. Gaskell, who dedicated one of her books to him, and one of his daughters bears her name.

Mr. Norton found a new friend in the dreamer, turned brave worker, William Morris, but was especially drawn to Burne-Jones by his earnest and thoughtful life and work. His old friend Stillman, of versatile mind and gifts, painter, woodsman, writer, brave friend of Greece and Crete in their troubles, was there. But for the first time Mr. Norton met Carlyle, now sad with a bereavement like his own, and broken with age. Carlyle visited him when he was convalescent from pneumonia and wrote of "Norton, a man I like more and more." Again he wrote: "He is a fine, gentle, intelligent and affectionate creature, with whom I have always a pleasant, soothing and interesting dialogue when we meet, — the only fault yesterday was I liked it too well and staid too long."

When the Nortons sailed for home in May, 1873, Carlyle wrote, "I was really sorry to part with Norton . . . he has been through the winter the most human of all the company I, from time to time, had. A pious, cultivated, intelligent, much-suffering man. He has been five years absent from America and is now to return *One*, instead of *Two*, as he left."

But in those months in England, ill in body and with the joy of life broken, his sympathy and his quality so moved Carlyle, that he, later, intrusted to him the work of editing his Correspondence with Emerson, a duty fulfilled with delicacy and exact fidelity to the spirit of the trust. Mr. Norton felt himself driven, by what seemed to him the gross violation by Froude of his dead friend's confidence and mandate, — in publishing parts of letters that should have been burned and, as published, were damaging and misleading, — to overcome his reluctance and bring out with delicacy and conscience just so much more of the private correspondence as was necessary to correct the mischievous impression of the really loving, but sadly human, domestic relation which Froude's want of refined perception had spread abroad. The case required, in Mr. Norton's book in defence of his friend's memory, severe plain-speaking, which, however reluctantly, was done with courage and dignity.

Sad and sick as Mr. Norton was during that stay in England, his close association with two elder friends, both suffering in their degree from their own griefs and failing health, though surely depressing, yet, I believe, wrought its good result. For both he felt affectionate pity. He let in rays of light into their dark days, and that comforted his own; and he saw how unlovely and unhelpful is pure pessimism.

In 1873, in latter May, the doors of the ideal home

at Shady Hill were once more opened to sunlight and to friends. This must have lightened the shadow left by his loss on Mr. Norton's mind. Also an event occurred which proved helpful to him in the way natural to him — the best way, helping others. The college close by was changed, for there was a new President. That institution had offered to youth a "liberal education" for two hundred and thirty-eight years, and had created Bachelors and Masters of Arts, but the Fine Arts had had no recognition except by allusion. Mr. Norton was invited to give some lectures, and in 1875 was made Professor of the Fine Arts. Some thirty-four students attended; when he resigned in 1897, the attendance had increased thirteenfold. He ploughed a fallow ground and sowed it for a crop sorely needed. Some of the seed fell on stony ground, but the harvest was good, and many were fed, and saved good seed-corn from which harvests elsewhere in the land were to spring. The studies of the old-time compulsory curriculum used to be called "The Humanities," and with reason. Now the humanities were to be taught to greater numbers than by Frisbie, Everett, Ticknor, Longfellow, Felton, and Lowell, and with a freer hand; and this was the more important as the opening sciences made their claim good, and popular feeling for the time was unfavorable to the classics.

When this class had so many applicants that the lecture had to be given in Sanders Theatre, Mr. Norton entered, looked out on the throng of students, and began, "*This is a sad sight.*" For he knew how large a fraction of his audience were idle boys who chose what they thought would be an easy course. "In these lectures," as his friend, Professor Charles H. Moore, said, Mr. Norton "drew aside a curtain and

showed to thoughtless or immature boys a glimpse of the vast hall of being in which they, or their ancestors, had constructed a little hut and yard, shutting out its celestial dimensions. Norton knocked a breach in these walls, and let them see Nature, and what her beauties symbolized," and the great interpreters of these as living teachers, and the relations of Poetry, History, Religion, Human Life, and Conduct, to Art.

Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, one of those students who heard him, has well said that the secret of his influence with them lay in his power to *humanize* knowledge; that the fact was irradiated when *shown but as an example of general law*. "The pertinence, the applicability to yourself, of whatever art or history or nature presents to you he unfolded very simply and with unforgettable impressiveness."

Young artists just returned saturated with the teaching of the *ateliers* of Paris, or landscape-painters straining after the truth of vibrating atmosphere and prismatic coloring in nature, are apt to sneer at "Literary Art." But the scholar, however little he knows of technique — secrets of the craft — can from his training look on art as having been, through the ages, a measure of, and an engine of, civilization. Principles and motives, alike in steamships and pictures, come first; details of structure and finish important to their effectiveness *second*. Mr. Norton treated art as man's effort at expression.

Let me give a few questions from his examination papers:—

Honos alit artes. In what sense is this true or false?

Assuming the fine arts to be modes of beautiful expression of mental condition, what is the meaning of "Morality in Art"? Consider the test of excellence

afforded by choice of subject, by character of execution.

What does Civilization mean?

Discuss what Plato meant by; — "The man was seen to be a fool who . . . measured the Beautiful by other standard than that of the Good;" and Goethe by; — "The Beautiful is greater than the good."

And it must have been with a smile that he submitted to the young men's consideration, in one question, some remarks of that eminent art critic, Dr. Samuel Johnson — and of Ruskin.

In art, he bade his students, not to imitate, but to follow their ideals, though the world call these illusions.

Mr. Norton opened for these young scholars side doors showing vistas into the remote but shining Past, the songs, the deep questionings, the oracles, and the wisdom that men had won, one thousand or two thousand years before the scream of the American eagle had been heard. This gave his hearers a better perspective, which might teach them modesty. He showed how far from dead the great are, and that they are wise for to-day, since humanity is the same, and the great laws are, in Antigone's words, "Not of now or yesterday, but always were."

The teaching was ethical. He showed the sons of poor men mines of spiritual treasure; the sons of rich men the responsibility of having; that wealth demanded helpful use, and leisure unselfish work. That to be a mere *dilettante* and idle collector was demoralizing. One must be a worker in some sort. All beauty is allied. "*Behavior is a fine art*," he said. Death is normal; what is to be feared is *necrobiosis* — death in life — the sin against the holy Spirit.

In many, in more than he knew, the leaven that he put into the lump worked; the ferment was good.

Certain criticisms on the trend of American activity and expression, purposely made very strong to command the attention of the young generation, and recalling Ruskin's sweeping *dicta*, naturally excited dissent. These were his judgments, perhaps too severe, and fallible; the steady lesson to the class was the high plane of thought and action native to the teacher.

And many young hearers carried away little else, yet that was worth coming to college for. A year before Mr. Norton died, I heard in one day the grateful witness of three different graduates, now in full tide of useful life, to their debt to those lectures in opening their eyes to the beauty and the high possibilities of life. A lawyer, writing from the activities of State Street, Boston, just after Mr. Norton's death, speaks of his instruction as the "*SOLID acquisition*" he carried from college, without which he should feel himself a "poorer man."

But Mr. Norton's relation with the University was not only as a teacher. It was administrative and advisory, and he made it human; for he was one of the Faculty, an Overseer, and for a time President of the Alumni Association. Coming back from Europe, where he had been in relation with the scholars, and at the fountains of Old World Culture, he was free from provincialism, and could make wise suggestions in the now expanding University. In cases of misdemeanor, one of his colleagues has testified that he inclined always toward mercy, to endeavors to tone up the boy, or, in cases requiring severity, to have him understand that it was better to stand his punishment, and see what good he could get out of the occasion.

Mr. Norton believed in athletics, and sometimes attended the games, but in the great matches was

saddened to see the abuses which the tremendous pressure of college spirit added to the intoxication of battle wrought there, and the extent to which they were tolerated by students and by spectators. In the interest of civilization he made his protest against these excesses, but with very limited success, for the flood-tide ran too strong. Holding the faith of our fathers in true democracy, he saw how heavy a responsibility rested with our universities in training youth so that that experiment should not fail, drowned in inrushing tides of ignorance and violence. Games in themselves are good and wholesome, but the University must look to it to keep the concerns of the body subordinate to those of the spirit.

But outside of the college he never grudged his time and help. He kept interest in and spoke at the Prospect Union in Cambridgeport, a club carrying on in a larger way the work of the evening school where he taught in youth. He was glad when the Harvard Annex, afterwards Radcliffe College, offered to girls the same advantages that young men enjoyed. He accepted the invitation of country lyceums to their wintry hospitalities. He kindly came to our little farming village, as Concord was forty years ago, to tell us about Turner in our Lyceum, and, unasked, not only brought ten of Turner's water color sketches and bade me hang them in our public library for a week; but, hearing that two or three boys and girls had tried to copy them, wrote "Keep them a fortnight longer." For a further instance of his great generosity, let me record that once, hearing of some one in Portland, Maine, who cared for Turner, he packed up and sent several of his own pictures thither. The great Portland fire came and destroyed them all.

Mr. Norton's early studies in art, stimulated by

Ruskin, had been devoted to the beauty which the devotional spirit of the Middle Ages had called out of stone. But, in spite of the debased presentation of the Classic in the Renaissance buildings, his increasing knowledge led him to the simple yet studied beauty and majesty of the Greek. His professorship led him to the delightful task of gaining further acquaintance with Hellenic art, and that of the older empires. Happily for us in Boston, the Museum of Fine Arts was established soon after his return. He was from the first on the Board of Trustees, and his influence throughout was for most liberal expenditure for the best objects obtainable, after the most careful consideration. The educational influence of the Museum was urged and welcomed by him. In a letter written by him, but four years ago, to the New England History Teachers' Association as to the use of museum collections, he gave this timely advice: "The risk of study in a museum is that, instead of leading to the perception of beauty, — the highest object it can have, — it is too generally directed to merely scientific ends, that is, to the attainment of *knowledge about the object*, instead of to the perception and appreciation of *that which makes the object*, in itself, *precious or interesting*."

Of his admirable and far-reaching work for history, art and culture in founding and working for the Archaeological Institute of America, you, gentlemen, know more than I, your guest, and Professor Harris will speak to that point to-night. But as one who, at fourteen, dug good and lasting gifts out of Felton's Greek Reader, and forty-five years later had the joy of seeing gleaming in Grecian sunlight the marble exhumed by such labors as yours, let me render thanks to you and honor to your first President.

Mr. Norton's feeling, and that of all persons on whom the Greece of the Youth of the World has laid her spell, was expressed by John Sterling in his lament for Dædalus, by which name he personified the Art of Hellas.

Wail for Dædalus, all that is fairest,
All that is tuneful in air or wave;
Shapes whose beauty is truest and rarest
Haunt with your lamps and spells his grave.

Statues, bend your heads in sorrow,
Ye that glance 'mid ruins old,
That know not a past, nor expect a morrow
On many a moonlight Grecian wold.

Yet are thy visions in soul the grandest
Of all that crowd on the tear-dimmed eye;
Though, Dædalus, thou no more commandest
New stars to that ever-widening sky.

Ever thy phantoms arise before us, —
Our loftier brothers, but one in blood;
By bed and table they lord it o'er us
With looks of beauty and words of good.

Calmly they show us mankind victorious
O'er all that is aimless, blind and base.
Their presence has made our nature glorious,
Unveiling our night's illumined face.

How industrious a worker Mr. Norton was may be shown by this: that in the twenty-two years during which he was giving college courses, — often six lectures a week, involving much preparation, — he, exercising meanwhile a wide hospitality and with many public and private duties, prepared and published his principal book, *Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages*, his *Reminiscences of Carlyle*, and edited the *Correspondence of Carlyle and Goethe* and that of Carlyle and Emerson; also Lowell's Letters,

and various minor works, and made his admirable prose rendering of the *Divine Comedy* of Dante. Meantime he was a faithful correspondent, especially with Ruskin, and, during two summer trips abroad, did what he could to help his works and comfort his friend's later days. Also, after he was seventy-five years old, in the new century, Mr. Norton edited the *Memorial of Two Friends* (Lowell and Curtis), the little book on *The Poet Gray as a Naturalist*, and finally the two volumes of Ruskin's letters to him.

Speaking of the first book Mr. Norton published, *Studies in Italy*, Ruskin said that, taken in connection with Norton's *Essay on the Vita Nuova*, "a more just estimate may be found of religious art in Italy than by the study of any other books yet existing. At least I have seen none in which the tone of thought was at once so tender and so just."

Mr. Norton always wrote clearly and with taste. His rendering of the *Canzone* in the *New Life* keeps wonderfully well this simple charm, and even in the far harder task of translating the *Divina Comedia*, he avoids pedantry and writes with simplicity and beauty. It should be enough to quote Mr. Lowell's statement, that Mr. Norton wrote "first-rate English prose." To him one may apply what Lowell said of Dryden, "He wrote as a gentleman, rather than an author."

It has been regretted that so much of Mr. Norton's time was taken up with editing, and that he did not leave more original work. "The written word abides," — yet sometimes merely on shelves. What *he* did was faithful and excellent: the spoken word goes on its way, and is harder to trace; none the less it has reached hundreds directly, and we believe is working still.

Mr. Norton was happy in his friendships. That group of high-minded poets, and writers and teachers,

some of them statesmen, yet all humane and helpers in their day, who, in the last century, gave standing to our country in the world of thought, and raised the tone of our people in a great crisis, — all called Norton friend. Yet he was not a disciple, nor too secondary. He was among the early members of the Saturday Club, then a brilliant constellation; but when its brighter stars had vanished, one by one, still kindly came and presided at the table, where the old members perhaps were sadly present to him by their absence.

It should be said also that the men of a far younger generation, bright, but in more Bohemian fashion and with less restrained deportment, asked him to be the President of the Tavern Club. He accepted, and ruled the wilder feast with genial tact and to the pleasure of the company while his strength allowed.

Wherever he travelled or sojourned abroad, his courtesy, his culture, his kindness, found him friends. At home the bond was very dear between him and Lowell, Longfellow, and Professor Child; I think, too, with John Holmes.

Mr. Norton always urged, and especially for Americans, the quickening of the imagination, especially through the great poets — “the Imagination which unites us with our race, which lifts us out of mere narrow provincialism into our share in the eternal brotherhood of man.” He urged, as the three essential books, Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare, as presenting respectively, (1) Homer, the natural man, dignified and noble, (2) Dante, man touched by spiritual interests, man seeking to reconcile the difficulties of this world with an interpretation of its relation to a spiritual life, which makes all things clear, and (3) Shakespeare for the truth of his presentation of human life to our

knowledge and our sympathy. (I do not use his words in full.)

But any story of Mr. Norton's life would be sadly lacking that did not bring in Ashfield, whither he went about 1869, wishing to give his family the safety and joy of country life in the summer. On his return from Europe he went back to that independent little village far off in the Franklin hills. There he established, not a summer cottage, but another home, — feeling that he must not *use* the town, but take part in its lot, and be a neighbor. Not long after, the good and brave gentleman, George William Curtis, visiting his friend, decided to make a home there, in the like spirit, for part of the year. Their good feeling and wishes were met by the people of the town. Their attitude should be a lesson to "summer people," who talk of "natives," and recalls Tennyson's picture of Lancelot:—

Then the great knight, the darling of the court,
 . . . into that rude hall
 Stept with all grace, and not with half disdain
 Hid under grace, as in a smaller time,
 But kindly man moving among his kind.

Both kept a warm relation to Ashfield for the rest of their lives. They lent themselves to its service in all ways, and once a year at a village banquet drew admirable and eminent guests thither to meet the Ashfield people.

Their best service perhaps was to incite and help them to revive the dead Academy. This was done, and it was never in a more prosperous condition than to-day.

Two months ago the people of Ashfield gathered in their town hall to express their sense of what Mr. Norton had been to them, as friend and helper. They

told of the *impulse for good* which he had exerted through the years; of the Academy and Public Library revived and bettered; of the Cemetery Association and Village Improvement Society formed through his influence; also of the improved roads and public buildings; of the Children's Fair, his suggestion, where each year was shown their handicraft, done at school or at home. They spoke of the annual academy dinners instituted and successfully carried on for twenty-five years, and over which he gracefully presided, "as a credit and honor to the town." I give the conclusion in their words, which I cannot better:—

"In doing all this, he has asked the aid and coöperation of the townspeople, insisting that all these improvements were for their benefit, and worthy of their best efforts, thereby creating in every citizen a higher respect and deeper love for his native town. He has been not only a public benefactor, but there are many who remember his quiet charities in time of trouble or need. He has lived very unostentatiously among us, and those who met him in his quiet study, and listened to his genial conversation, and his plans for the betterment of the town, learned to have a high respect and deep love for him."

After George Curtis's death, Mr. Norton in his Memorial Address at Ashfield, in 1896, said these words, which well might be spoken by another of him:—

"No blessing can befall a community greater than the choice of it by a good man as his home; for the example of such a man sets a standard of conduct, and his influence, unconsciously not less than consciously exerted, tends to lift those who come within its circle to his own level."

After the evidence already given of Mr. Norton's words and, more important, of his acts, I hardly

think that he needs defence; yet some good people misapprehended him. Certain mannerisms, certain strong statements taken alone, or misquoted; standards of taste and public duty differing from their own; ignorance of his underlying kindness, of his faithful work and earnest concern for the right, led them variously to suppose him a *dilettante*, a carper out of all sympathy with his age and country, even a pessimist. It is true he was impatient of optimism, being too sensitive to the evils of his day, public and private, and the dangers already looming even over America as results of low standards in politics, in trade, in culture, in conduct, to be content in waiting for things to work out right in secular time. He felt a duty to warn as well as work. No passive railer, but a scholar who had read the lesson of history, and knew the wisdom, never outgrown, of the great spirits of the Past, he, in his day, labored for the right with tongue and pen, and showed its beauty.

Our general of noble memory, George Crook, said, "I don't believe much in general orders. Example is the best general order," and the simple living, the hospitality and the charity of kindness, the constant conscientious work — this unconscious example was the best of Mr. Norton's teaching.

Courteous gentleman as he was, he carried the straight and keen sword of plain speech, and drew it sometimes a little suddenly, but honorably when he held that the occasion demanded. At a notable, well-nigh stormy Ashfield dinner, when, during the recent wars which were to him abhorrent, a subtle change was being wrought in the traditions and course of the United States, and the journals praised the President for "keeping his ear to the ground," Mr. Norton, in a brave but unpopular speech thus commented, —

"Surely not the attitude most favorable to catch the message from on high."

He said, "There was never a land that better deserved the love of her people than America," but he was as far as possible from the "Our Country, right or wrong" stripe of patriot. When he held that, at the parting of the ways, we had taken the first irretrievable step wrong, he called on the rising generation to stand, none the less, for the right; and, pessimist as he was called, yet could end his speech with *Nil desperandum de Republica*.

Far back in the darkest period of the Civil War, when the interference of England and France was imminent, Lowell wrote for the *Atlantic* "The Washers of the Shroud." In a letter to Norton he tells that he was in his thought while writing, partly because of the suggestion, coming from a Breton legend shown him by Norton, but mainly I think, as knowing his friend's keen anxiety that its own right action should save the Country. In a vision the poet comes on the Fates washing a shroud new-woven for the country that shall deserve its doom. They seem to doubt the destiny of our Republic, and chant, —

Three roots bear up dominion, — Knowledge, Will, —
These twain are strong, but stronger yet the third,
Obedience; 'tis the great tap-root that still,
Knit round the rock of Duty, is not stirred,
Though Heaven's loosed tempests spend their utmost skill.

Rough are the steps, slow hewn in flintiest rock
States climb to power by: slippery those with gold
Down which they stumble to eternal mock.
No chafferer's hand shall long the sceptre hold
Who, given a Fate to shape, would sell the block.

But Mr. Norton was brave in his ideal patriotism, although at one time much obloquy was heaped on

him. He did not retaliate. His position was secure; as he once wrote, "However dark the skies, the lover of justice and peace knows that the stars are with him."

Though he could not hold to the simple faith of his fathers, through life Mr. Norton strove to keep the spiritual in view. One who knew him intimately said, "His appreciation of things lovely never at all blinded him to the deeper significance of life. He said that the moral issue was not in the least connected with theology or dogma."

He treated all legends handed down by earnest believers, in whatever religion, with tenderness. At the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his ancestor's church in Hingham, he said:—

"A continuous spiritual life runs through the centuries, and here its continuity is most deeply felt, for here, in each generation, have high ideals been quickened, pure resolves animated, and all that was best in the hearts and souls of the men and women . . . cherished, strengthened and confirmed."

"The path of duty . . . trodden by the common men and women of every period, is the thread of light running unbroken through the past up to the present hour. Creeds change, temptations differ, old landmarks are left behind, new perils confront us; but always the needle points to the North Star, and always are some common men and women following its guidance." These are not the words of a *dilettante* or a man without God in the world.

Catholic in the best sense, he respected honest and devout believers in the Church of Rome. At the Ashfield Academy dinner, a "Forum" in which he insisted that the freest speech be allowed, he said,—"It is folly to call a community educated in which

such an organization as the A. P. A. can spread widely. Its members have not learned the first lesson of *good citizenship*." He recognized the Catholic Church as, on the whole, an important power for good in our country. When, some dozen years since, the Holy Ghost Hospital for Incurables, presided over by Grey Nuns from Montreal, was established almost at his door, Mr. Norton at once took an interest in it. He was chosen on the Board of Managers, and interested others, procuring important financial help. He not only gave helpful counsel, but frequently visited the patients, talking and reading with them.

An instance of catholicity of mind most remarkable in one of Mr. Norton's temperament and breeding was given me by Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Mr. Norton, he said, had, within a few years, told a Western friend that, if his life were to be lived again, he should like to live in Chicago, because he seemed to see working there, through the vulgarity and commercialism necessarily found in a young and prospering American town, a *power for good*, which would in time come to its own. I suppose he meant that strong loyalty that makes its dwellers, like toiling fathers, desire that the young Chicago should have every advantage and accomplishment that, perhaps, they had not.

By years and in bodily strength, with some intrusive ailments, old age came upon Mr. Norton after his threescore and ten, but to some of his friends his mind seemed freer, and his spirit even sweeter and more cheerful. With his friend Longfellow, he assumed that

The night is not yet come ; we are not quite
Cut off from labors by the failing light.
For Age is opportunity no less
Then youth itself, though in another dress.

He had modestly withdrawn from duties in the college, but his memory, judgment, taste, as well as his sight and hearing, were spared to him for another ten years. He set them to work on new tasks, and they answered his call. His hospitalities to body and soul went on. One of his kind customs for many years was, at Christmas, to invite the students, who could not go home, to gather at his delightful house for an evening. He could not go to Ashfield in his last summer, but bore the people and institutions of that time always in mind, and sent greetings and helpful advice in their affairs.

During the last summer he grew weaker, and, when suffering in the dry heats of August, his first thought was to send to the Holy Ghost Hospital, offering to put electric fans into the wards at his own expense.

With autumn his strength failed rapidly, but he could enjoy and critically follow thoughtful books, as those of the younger Darwin and Morley, and he dictated good letters to his friends.

Some of us remember how our American pride was rightly stirred when, in the fearful hurricane at Samoa, the officers and crew of the United States warship *Trenton*, with death before their eyes, cheered the British corvette *Calliope* as she steamed past them out to the safety of the open ocean. That high-hearted act is recalled by the last sentence of a cheerful and friendly letter sent by Norton from his bed but fifteen days before his death, to Colonel Higginson, his senior by four years. . . . "I send a cheer to you from my slower craft, as your gallant three-master goes by it with all sails set."

He died quietly on the 21st day of October, but a few weeks before his 81st birthday should have been celebrated.

When we consider how on the waters of Life the consequences of each choice of word or act spread outward in widening circles, still going on, we feel that, in this world, surely, his spirit lives and moves — and this is the only part of the universe which we know.

For each true deed is worship : it is prayer,
And carries its own answer unaware.
Yes, they whose feet upon good errands run
Are friends of God, with Michael of the sun.



CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A GENERAL MEETING
OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1908

BY

WILLIAM FENWICK HARRIS



CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

PROFESSOR NORTON was fond of repeating this story: One day he was seated at a public dinner next to William Hunt, a man who, as Mr. Norton expressed it, possessed a command of singularly piquant profanity, which he had inherited, not, however, from his father. Some discretion is necessary in repeating the anecdote. In a pause in the dinner, Norton drew from his pocket a small piece of Japanese artistry. Passing it to his neighbor, he asked if it was not beautiful. "Beautiful!" cried Hunt in great excitement; "why, Norton, that is the Damned Ultimate!" The expression, unnecessarily expressive though some may hold it to be, describes perfectly, I think, the effort of Norton's whole life. It was Howells, if my memory is correct, who said of him that of all the men of New England he had met, Norton was the one who had done the utmost possible with what Nature had given him. Truly his struggle was always to live up to the advice Peleus gave to his valiant son when he was setting out for the Wars,—

αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,

"Ever to strive for the best and to be preëminent over others."

And this was united with another quality, equally noble, a genius for friendship and a willingness to sacrifice himself in the effort to help any one who was worth the helping. Colleague or young student, great man or struggling author, was ever welcome at Shady Hill, and always treated with that gentle courtesy of an older world, a courtesy that many have marked in Mr. Norton as possessing the most perfect democracy.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson once told me that he had never seen any man so treat all the world, great or small, as so perfectly his equal, never condescending to the lowly nor subservient to the great. His willingness to give so ungrudgingly of his time has greatly reduced the possible product of his own pen; it has given to scholarship and letters, however, aid and encouragement not to be estimated. Numberless prefaces to books bear testimony of their authors' debts, and ours, too. It is true, I feel sure, that no one man in America has exerted a greater influence on other people's books than has Norton. Professor George Herbert Palmer once told me a charming story which well illustrates the desire to serve and the kindliness of which I have spoken. In preparing the text for his edition of the poet whose name he bears, Palmer found it necessary to use the first edition of Herbert's works, but a copy was not to be had, although Quaritch, who is supposed to find anything, was authorized to offer an extravagant price for it. Learning that Norton possessed a copy, Palmer with some trepidation ventured to ask if he might use it for a day or so. Mr. Norton was leaving for his summer home at Ashfield, but nothing must do but Palmer should take the book for the summer. When not in use the treasure was carefully locked away in a safe, and was returned the day the owner came back from Ashfield. Mr. Norton listened with great interest to Palmer's account of the profit he had had from the book. Next morning the latter found a neat packet in his hall, with a note to this effect in Mr. Norton's exquisite handwriting:—

“MY DEAR PALMER: I realized last night after you had gone, that this book belongs to you rather than to me. Will you please accept it?”

Another story, one of many, illustrates the same qualities. A young instructor in Cambridge was keenly anxious to possess a certain book of rarity and price. Norton had a copy, and knew the younger man's desires. Meeting the instructor one day upon the street, Norton remarked quite casually, "I have just seen a copy of your book at the Coöperative, and at a very reasonable price." No time was lost in the purchase. It was only long afterwards that the happy possessor realized how strange it was that such a book should be in such a place at such a price.

The world at large saw in Norton a stern critic of all that was ignoble, and failed to recognize the genial urbanity that was his. Between Europe and America and the great men of both, he served as literary ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. When the treasures of the great chest which stood in his library are published we shall know how well he served in this capacity.

Norton had graduated in the Harvard class of 1846 with Francis J. Child, George Martin Lane, and George F. Hoar. He "highly distinguished" himself in Greek and Latin, and "excelled" in political economy, technical official phraseology of the day, which, strange to say, really shows some prescience of the student's future life. His early experience and travels in the service of an East India house gave him that practical businesslike directness which always served him well. Travel in Europe, brief teaching in Cambridge, writing his volume of "Considerations on Some Recent Social Theories," editing his father's works, further travel in Europe, brought him to one of the greatest influences of his life, — John Ruskin. It was Ruskin, I think, more than his travels, which turned him to Italian art. A scene is reported where

Ruskin and Norton were both present; Norton expressed, as was his way, a pronounced opinion on a technical point in Italian art. "How presumptuous, Charles," cried Ruskin. "You have no right to an opinion on such a subject!" But continued study and observance of the relations of art and humanity soon gave him a right to opinion on almost any of the larger subjects connected with Italian art. From these years began his study of Dante, in which he was ever perfecting himself. It is in this field that he accomplished the most in minute as well as large study; it is as a student of Dante that he is best known abroad, and it is as Dante's translator that his ultimate fame will probably rest. When we undergraduates used to listen to his comments on the "Divine Comedy," we thought they were the off-hand sayings of inspiration; when years later I had the privilege of dropping in at Shady Hill of a morning, I could note the teacher's chair between the window and the fireplace, surrounded by concentric rings of books five and ten deep, as he read the canto and prepared his remarks for later undergraduates. The final revision of his translation shows that even in his latest years he was keeping abreast of the most recent learning in subjects connected with Dante. His translation is both the most interesting and the most scholarly which has appeared. He has been thought of as a dilettant; he was, however, a great scholar who never became a pedant, one who could deal in generalities but always support his generalities by minute knowledge. In that he was a lesson and an inspiration to others. His deep learning covered an enormous field; he was polymath and practical bibliographer; specialists in many fields had recourse to him for information. His library was the Paradise of the bibliophile as well as the

scholar, two types of humanity not often united in one man, or even resembling that loose union of apparent opposites which Plato describes in the "Phaedo." His many-sided scholarship, his power to transmute his knowledge into terms of a common humanity, his insistence on true excellence in scholarship and life, were a noble combination.

In the years after his return from Europe he was making splendid preparation for that Professorship to which he was appointed in 1875. He announced his subject as "The History of the Fine Arts and their Relation to Literature." President Eliot has recently shown, in the Norton Memorial Number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, how rapidly the field of instruction in these lectures expanded, and how, throughout the whole series of courses, there ever remained prominent that intimate association of literature with the Fine Arts which characterized the initial lectures. It was to this broad humanity that thousands of Harvard students attribute lasting improvement in their modes of thought, their intellectual and their moral interests. He was the scholar all the time; but the boon his students got from him was the glimpse of a true and noble personality; he dealt with the Fine Arts, but his parish was the wide world; the facts one learned in his courses, many as they were, were not the main thing; it was the man and his tone that were of prime importance. Herein is the great debt which not Harvard men alone, but all Americans, owe him, just as to Jowett not only Oxford men, but Englishmen in general, owe a benefit which shall surely not pass with the generation which heard the spoken word. He dealt with important fractions of succeeding generations in their youth; and for years he held up to them the highest ideals of life, of conduct, of taste, of culture,

and of politics. He filled a great many vessels which were sent out into the world. It is impossible to overestimate the influence which his teachings must directly and indirectly exercise upon the men whom he addressed and, through them, upon their children and their friends. No American has had a larger audience of students. He dealt with the stream at its source, and his influence must be felt all through its subsequent course.

When the future biographer of Mr. Norton comes to his task, he will find one of his most interesting chapters in the foundation of the Archaeological Institute of America and of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the material for which is very rich in the manuscript records of the early days of the Institute. In the course of years, extracts from these should be published, when scholars of the classics in this country will know fully the great debt they, their fathers, and their successors, owe to Mr. Norton. Both the Institute and the School were distinctly his ideas and his alone in their origin, so far as I can discover from searching of records and from diligent inquiry among the men of older days. Since his time, the records of the Institute and of the School have become practically a directory of scholars of the classics in America, and the work of both Institute and School may truly be said to have extended an influence far beyond the classical field. It was in 1879 that the Institute was founded; it was two years later that a committee was appointed looking to the foundation of the School. I think the idea of the School had been in Norton's mind from the beginning; he had certainly thought much of the Institute before 1879. His life and pursuits naturally were leading him in the direction of extending the field of his studies and

his teaching in many new lines. His interest in things Greek, always great, was constantly increasing. In the spring of 1878 his friend Lowell was in Athens. In that same year an appeal was made to the British public, by Professor Jebb, to further archaeological research by the establishment of an English School at Athens and Rome. The English appeal contained these words: "The student of Greek and Latin books should be made to feel that the Greeks and Romans were real living people, to have some clear knowledge not only of their laws and wars, but also of their social life and of the objects that surrounded them in their everyday existence, and to enjoy the most beautiful creations of their art in the light shed upon these from a kindred source in the masterpieces of their literature." Lowell's letters to Norton show the profound influence exerted on him by the Acropolis. I cannot help associating the presence of Lowell in Greece and the appeal of Jebb in their probable effect on Norton. At any rate, he was soon endeavoring to find out possible sites for exploration in Greek lands, and with that well-directed zeal which always marked his activities, going about among his friends, asking them for their coöperation in the formation of a society for the purpose of furthering and directing archaeological investigation and research. Such success did he meet that in April, 1879, a circular was issued asking for members for the proposed society. Among others joined to Mr. Norton in signing the circular were President Eliot, Alexander Agassiz, Professor Goodwin, Professor Putnam, Martin Brimmer. Within a month, over a hundred members were obtained. I need not give a history of the Institute or of its work, for both are well known. It is of profound interest, however, to see the part played by Norton.

He was the Institute. "Archaeological Institute of America?" queried one who did good work in the service. — "No!" "Archaeological Institute of New England?" — "No!" "Archaeological Institute of Boston?" — "No! Archaeological Institute of Shady Hill!"

Dr. Holmes, writing to Lowell on May 13, 1879, said, not without genial malice: —

"I had some talk (at the Saturday Club) last time with Charles Norton, who is greatly interested in an Archaeological Association of which he is the moving spirit. It is going to dig up some gods in Greece, — if it can get money enough. I suppose they may be required in some quarters to supply an apparent want."

Charles Norton was indeed the moving spirit, and he was truly supplying an apparent want, even if the Institute has not devoted itself exclusively to gods in Greece. Meetings of the executive committee of the young Institute came with astounding frequency, the President always in the chair, and yet always, apparently, doing most of the talking and directing, though surrounded by a generous body of coöperators. It is astonishing to see how he anticipated practically all the problems which have faced the officers of the Institute in later years. He met every situation with a sane radicalism; the dominant note was ever: — "We want nothing but the best." The best always costs a great deal of money, but where the treasury was empty, he still insisted, with far-seeing courage, on the best. "Mr. Norton stated," a record reads, "that he had recently been to Providence, where he had spoken before a select audience in regard to the Institute, and had come back with a thousand dollars promised, and prospect of more." The Institute was intended to further investigation in this country as

well as in classic lands. The interest of the founder was, at that time, largely in things Greek, yet he ever generously favored liberal aid to research in America. To the gratification of all scholars and lovers of learning throughout the country, the idea of the Institute met with cordial coöperation on the part of our leading colleges and universities. The School at Athens was almost immediately founded. The Institute became one of the important means for the advancement of sound learning in America. Under Professor Norton's catholic direction the work took a wide range; investigations were conducted at Assos in the Troad and in the southwest of our own country; the interests of architecture were fostered; the higher intellectual pursuits in the community were aided by a study of the close relationship of the art and thought of the ancient world to our own. And more than all else, he started a stream of American scholars to classic lands. These men have been inspired by an increased realization of the vitality and splendor of the life and literature of the people who dwelt around the Mediterranean. And this inspiration they have brought back to innumerable pupils in this land, so that the seed of Norton's sowing has gone on, ever increasing.

Such is the debt which many of us owe. A larger body of students owes a broader debt to the quiet scholar who sat in his study and fearlessly expressed his opinion of the events that were taking place around him, exercising on the public at large the same influence which, as professor, he held over the students who attended his courses. That standard of true excellence to which he ever held himself, he insisted on for others, and men rallied about him all over the country. The simple existence of such a man with no private ends to serve, who is always ready and willing to tell

his fellows the truth, and who does it clearly and unflinchingly, is a blessing to a community, demanding for its ennobling influence a gratitude that cannot be overpaid, stimulating and leading men to high achievement, and maintaining those qualities of dignity, of skill, and of high ideals which were so conspicuous in his own personality. That such a voice, so broadly heard, should issue from the study of a teacher is an inspiration. That is the highest debt which scholarship owes to Charles Eliot Norton.

Ἀρετὴ δὲ καὶ θάνη τις οὐκ ἀπόλλυται,
 ζῆ δ' οὐκέτ' ὄντος σώματος.

American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to report on the affairs of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for the year ending August 31, 1911.¹

On September 8, 1910, the death of Professor Lamberton of the University of Pennsylvania occurred. He had been a member of the Managing Committee since 1889, and during the earlier years of his membership he attended the meetings of the Committee and was instrumental in maintaining the subscription of the University of Pennsylvania. Of late years he gave over these duties to Professor Bates, but without ceasing to feel a sincere interest in the welfare of the School.

Judge Francis C. Lowell, the President of the Board of Trustees, died on March 6, 1911. Shortly before his death, he was actively engaged in the work of raising money for the enlargement of the school building. The letter asking for subscriptions which he had written has since been used by the Treasurer. The death of Judge Lowell is a great loss to the School. He had recently been in Greece, and had become much interested in the work there; he was thus singularly well fitted to bring the Board of Trustees into close touch with the affairs of the School.

The tragic death of Mr. H. F. De Cou at Cyrene has taken from us a former Fellow and Secretary, to whom the School

¹ Owing to the prolonged illness of the Director this report has been considerably delayed. For the same reason portions of the Director's informal report have been incorporated in that of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and the usual separate report of the Director will not be issued.

owes a debt of gratitude for his thorough scholarship and great learning. His residence in Athens was longer than that of any one who has been connected with the School, except Professor Richardson and the present Director, and in the history of the School his name deserves high honor.

Justice William C. Loring of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has been elected President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. F. A. Vanderlip and Mr. Alexander S. Cochran have also been elected members of the Board.

It is gratifying to be able to record much progress in the plans for the enlargement of the school building. Through the generosity of many givers, whose names appear in the lists of contributors, the necessary funds are now in hand, and arrangements are being made for the purchase of such materials as can best be obtained in this country.

The progress, too, reported by the Committee on Publication is satisfactory. Mr. Seager's report on the excavations at Mochlos has been issued in attractive *quarto* form, and the volume may now be had by applying to Professor Chase of Harvard. Professor J. M. Paton has been chosen editor of the publication on the Erechtheum, and he is now at work in some of the libraries of northern Europe, seeking to discover hitherto unknown records of the temple. Articles representing the work of members of the School have appeared in the *Journal of Archaeology*, the *Journal of Philology*, and in the *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*.

On December 29, 1910, the Managing Committee held a Special Meeting in Providence, R.I., to consider the question of electing a Director. Mr. Hill was unanimously chosen to the office for a second term of five years. The office of Secretary has not been filled during the past year: the duties connected with it have been performed by two of the Fellows and by Mr. Storey of the staff of The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, who was in Athens during the first half of the school year. In May, Mr. Sanborn, Fellow of the Institute, was chosen Secretary for the year 1911-12.

The bequest of \$500 by Mrs. Ruth Emerson Fletcher to the Archaeological Institute for the School is mentioned in the report of the President of the Institute. Mrs. Fletcher, as

Miss Emerson, was a student during the year 1895-96, and this bequest was prompted by the memory of that year's work. The money will be used for the fittings of the special room intended for women students, in the addition to the school building. The bequest comes to us most gratefully as an expression of appreciation on the part of a former student who has left with all who knew her the memory of a singularly gracious personality.

As a Christmas gift to the School, Mr. James B. Hammond of the Hammond Typewriter Company sent to Athens a fully equipped typewriter of the latest pattern. This has been of great service in the Director's office. Another useful gift, from Professor Alice Walton, has been that of a desk.

In Athens the work of the year has gone on well, except for the illness of the Director, which came late in the summer, during the vacation. The work of next year rather than of this will consequently be affected, since the Director must be absent during a part of the winter. Fortunately, with Professor Gulick, Mr. Sanborn, and Mr. Dinsmoor at the School, the work is not likely to suffer during his absence. There has been a larger number of students than usual at the School—eleven in all, of whom all but three were registered for the full session. Nine different institutions are represented in this number. I quote from the Director's informal report on the work of the students:

"The lectures offered by the Secretaries of the Austrian and German Institutes have been open as usual to members of other schools. All of our students heard Professor Dörpfeld's very short series of lectures on Athenian Topography in the early part of the year; six were in regular attendance upon the careful, detailed lectures by Professor Karo on the smaller antiquities (of the earlier periods, especially: from neolithic to archaic) in the National Museum; two members of the School attended Professor von Premérstein's course in Epigraphy; and three listened to Dr. Walter on Marble Reliefs in the National and the Acropolis Museums. The debt of the School to these four gentlemen is thus obviously great. All the new members of the School have taken part in the exercises which I have conducted in the study of Athenian buildings. The

course has as heretofore included few lectures, and has been in general a combination of seminar and laboratory exercises — so to say. The work requires a large amount of time both from the students and from me, but results have seemed fully to justify the cost. There has been a marked increase, unless my observation is quite at fault, in the average ability of members to understand ancient buildings and on occasion to follow intelligently the reconstruction of them from scanty or confused remains. Our work this year was almost confined to the Acropolis. I shall endeavor hereafter, while not neglecting the disciplinary side of the work, to make the course a fairly complete study of Athenian Topography. This is clearly necessary now that it is probable we can no longer have the advantage of Professor Dörpfeld's peripatetic lectures.

"Apart from travelling and attending lectures or other exercises of our own and foreign schools, the members of the School have given a large amount of time to their own special studies. As Fellow in Architecture, Mr. Dinsmoor has continued the excellent work that has become the established tradition of that Fellowship. He has made good progress in piecing together and restoring the building inscriptions of the Propylaea and of the Parthenon; he has continued the work on the Propylaea which is to constitute the principal part of his labors for the remainder of the time we can expect him to remain in the School; he has made a new plan of the Parthenon and some of the necessary drawings for my paper on the Earlier Parthenon; he has in process a complete plan of our excavations at Corinth on the scale 1:1500; and will make the drawings still needed for the Papers on Corinth by Dr. Heermance and myself; his studies of the Treasuries at Delphi have yielded interesting new results which are being embodied in a paper shortly to be published in the *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*. Dr. Johnson, holder of a special Fellowship granted by the Carnegie Institution, has completed the preparation for publication of the three important inscriptions found by him last year on the Acropolis; has written a paper on the Attic tribe Ptolemaïs, and on the Archons of the third century B.C., assigning the establishment of the tribe to a date some years earlier than has hitherto been done, and revising the dating of the Archons of

the fifth to eighth decades of the century; and he has made a careful revision of his dissertation on certain features of the syntax of Isaeus and Isocrates in comparison with that of Attic psephismata preceding 300 B.C. The dissertation is being printed in Athens. The Fellow of the Institute, Mr. Sanborn, has performed the regular duties of Librarian; has continued and very nearly completed his careful study of the coins found in the excavations at Corinth; has written a paper on a head of Dionysus discovered there last year; has given me much valuable help in the revision of various papers on Corinth; and is preparing a guide to the excavations. Miss Walker has given the greatest part of her time to the thorough study begun last year of the vases and vase-fragments from Corinth, and has now very nearly concluded the work. In order to gather supplementary data at first hand, she is sifting and observing closely the product from the excavation of successive strata in a small pit sunk in the Agora at Corinth at a point where fillings and accumulations lie undisturbed from the late Greek surface down to hardpan. This work may well supply important evidence both for the history of ceramics and for the dating of the various Greek periods at Corinth. Dr. Pharr, the Fellow of the School, has begun and made good progress with a collection of sources for knowledge of the Attic demes; he found recently at Vari an inscription—a fragment of a fourth century honorary decree—which promises to be of value, though no certain identification of persons has yet been possible. Miss Goldman has taken Votive Reliefs in the Athenian museums for special study; Mr. Blegen similarly takes the later Greek period of the history of Corinth, but has given the subject rather little time thus far because of preparation for the Fellowship examinations; Miss Sheldon has avoided specialization—throwing herself with zeal into all kinds of work within reach. The Associate Members, Professor Walton, Miss Allinson, and Professor Baker, have, when in Athens, followed the work of the School closely: they have not of course announced special topics for investigation.

“We held only one Open Meeting this year, on March 24. At this I spoke upon the Excavations at Corinth in 1910, and Mr. Dinsmoor concerning the Treasuries at Delphi. In spite

of particularly unfavorable weather the meeting was well attended. A second meeting was planned for April 7, but it proved to be inconvenient to hold it. There would have been good material available for even a third meeting had there been opportunity to have so many."

Professor Allinson made his special work a series of lectures on "Attica outside of Athens," with trips to the different localities involved. "We began," he writes, "with some eight hours devoted to Piraeus, and passed on to Phyle, Acharnae, etc., and so on to the eastern coast of Attica. We found time to return on the southwestern coast, and included the Mesogaea and one lecture on Salamis." In addition to this interesting and valuable work, Professor Allinson read several plays. The School is indebted both to him and to Mrs. Allinson for their very great contribution to the success of the year.

The excavations have been at Corinth and in eastern Locris. At Corinth the work was in the region of Pirene, and was undertaken chiefly with the purpose of solving the difficulty in handling the water, which has given great trouble at this point. The situation had become acute, since the water was a menace to the health of the modern village. The Director reports that his measures have proved successful, and that incidentally a good deal more of the interesting construction of the fountain in Roman times has been brought to light.

The Locrian excavations, which are of the nature of trial diggings, were undertaken at the instance of Professor Carl D. Buck, and at his request the University of Chicago gave \$500 for the work. The object was to settle the disputed question of the site of Opus, which might be expected to yield important finds, and especially inscriptions in the Locrian dialect. The investigations were chiefly at Kyparissi, with a little work at Atalante. At the former place, where there is a fine acropolis, a Doric temple (columns with 16 flutings) was uncovered, and some rather poorly preserved Greek and Roman buildings. There was apparently a large town at the base of the hill. No inscriptions were found. At Atalante comparatively little was done. A portion of a town wall was uncovered—dating probably from the fourth century B.C. or perhaps from Hellenistic times—and parts of a Roman building. More work is needed

on both sites before definite conclusions can be reached. At Chiliadou (ancient Korseia), where there are slight remains on a hill, a few graves were found, but no inscriptions. This work was, however, wholly tentative. At Halae (Theologon, near Malesina) Miss Walker and Miss Goldman worked at their own expense for some weeks, with promising results. Several undisturbed graves were opened, and vases and terracottas — many of good quality, from Corinthian times on — were found. Some fairly early inscriptions were discovered; one is long and well preserved, dating probably from the fourth century B.C. Mr. Sanford and Mr. Blegen had charge of the work at Kyparissi and Chiliadou, and Dr. Johnson of that at Atalante, but the Director followed all the excavations closely.

Six former members of the School have been visitors in Athens for longer or shorter periods during the year — Professor Capps (1893-94), Professor Buck (1887-89), Professor Weller (1900-01), Professor Alice Walton (1895-96), Mr. F. H. Taylor (1882-83), and Miss L. C. Spaulding (1902-03). The Director had the pleasure also of receiving President Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Professor J. B. Clark of Columbia, Professor Williams of Mount Holyoke, and Professor Palmer of Vassar. Mr. Van Buren of the School in Rome and several students of his party were welcome visitors, and the Director was able to show hospitality to several travellers who brought letters from friends of the School in this country.

During the year 1911-12, Professor Gulick of Harvard is in residence at the School, and he will be succeeded in 1912-13 by Professor C. P. Bill of Western Reserve University.

For the MANAGING COMMITTEE,

J. R. WHEELER, *Chairman.*

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY, 1910-1911

Books

Professor F. G. Allinson, 1; The British Museum (Catalogue of Greek Coins of Phoenicia), 1; The British School at Athens (B.S.A.), 2; The Carnegie Institute, 1; Professor G. H. Chase, 1; Sr. Giuseppe Cultre, 1; The Museum of Constantinople, 1; Cornell University, 1; The Egyptian Ministry (Archaeological Survey of Nubia), 2; The French Government, Minister of Public Education, Sélinonte, Hulet, and Fougères, 1, Monuments Byzantins de Mistra, Millet, 1, Delos, École Française d'Athènes, 3, Fouilles de Delphes, 12 (received through the courtesy of the French School) 17; Professor C. B. Gulick, 1; Mr. F. W. Hasluck, 1; Professor D. M. Robinson, 1; Mr. K. G. Savva, 1; Miss A. L. Walker, 2; Professor J. W. White, 1.

PAMPHLETS

Berlin Arch. Society, 1; Mr. F. de S. Brouwer, 1; Bryn Mawr College, 2; The Carnegie Institution, 1; Mr. F. Courby, 1; The Egyptian Ministry (Arch. Survey of Nubia), 2; Miss F. A. Gragg, 1; Professor G. N. Hatzidakis, 1; Goteborg High School, 1; Professor George Hempl, 1; Mr. D. P. Petrocochino, 1; Miss A. G. Solota, 3; Mr. G. N. Theotokes, 2; National Museum of Transylvania, 2; Mr. K. D. Triantaphyllopoulos, 1; The University of Upsala, 7; Mr. F. Versakis, 1.

Number of books accessioned, 66; number of pamphlets accessioned, 17.

SCHOOL AT ATHENS

FACULTY AND STUDENTS

1910-1911

Faculty

BERT HODGE HILL, A.M.,
Director of the School.

FRANCIS G. ALLINSON, Ph.D.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Secretary of the School.

Students

- MISS SUSANNE CAREY ALLINSON,* A.B. (Bryn Mawr College, 1910).
 WILLIAM WILSON BAKER,* A.B. (Harvard University, 1898), A.M. (*ibid.* 1899),
 Ph.D. (*ibid.* 1901), Instructor in Latin in Harvard University (1901-04),
 Professor of Greek in Haverford College, 1904-.
 CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN, A.B. (University of Minnesota, 1907; Yale University,
 1908), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University (1908-11).
 WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, S.B. (Harvard University, 1906), Scholar in Harvard
 University (1903-06), Austin Fellow in Architecture (*ibid.* 1906-07), Fel-
 low in Architecture of the School on the grant of the Carnegie Institution
 of Washington, 1908-.
 MISS HETTY GOLDMAN, A.B. (Bryn Mawr College, 1903), A.M. (Harvard Uni-
 versity, 1910), Holder of the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship of Harvard
 University (1910-12).
 ALLAN CHESTER JOHNSON, A.B. (Dalhousie College, 1904), Ph.D. (Johns Hop-
 kins University, 1909), Fellow of the Institute (1909-10), Fellow on a special
 grant of the Carnegie Institution (1910-11).
 CLYDE PHARR, A.B. (East Texas Normal School, 1905; Yale University, 1906),
 Ph.D. (Yale University, 1910), Fellow of the School.
 CYRUS ASHTON ROLLINS SANBORN, A.B. (Harvard University, 1905), A.M. (*ibid.*
 1908), Teacher in the Foster School, Litchfield, Conn. (1905-07), Holder of
 the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship of Harvard University (1909-10), Fellow
 of the Institute.
 MISS MAUD MIRIAM SHELDON, A.B. (Cornell University, 1910).
 MISS ALICE LESLIE WALKER, A.B. (Vassar College, 1906), A.M. (*ibid.* 1908),
 Fellow of the School (1909-10).
 MISS ALICE WALTON,* A.B. (Smith College, 1887), Ph.D. (Cornell University,
 1892), Member of the School (1895-96), Instructor in Archaeology in
 Wellesley College (1896-1902), Associate Professor of Latin and Archaeology
 (*ibid.* 1902-), Member of the School in Rome (1903-04).

* Associate Member of the School.

FACULTY AND FELLOWS

1911-1912

Faculty

BERT HODGE HILL, A.M.,

Director of the School.

CHARLES BURTON GULICK, PH.D.,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

CYRUS ASHTON ROLLINS SANBORN, A.M.,

Secretary of the School.

Fellows

CLYDE PHARR, PH.D.,

Fellow of the Institute.

CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN, A.B.,

Fellow of the School.

WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, S.B.,

*Fellow in Architecture of the School, on the grant of the Carnegie
Institution of Washington.*

GENERAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE IN PITTSBURGH

THE General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America for 1911 was held at the University of Pittsburgh and the Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 27-29. The American Philological Association held its annual meeting at the same place and on the same days.

Thirty-three papers were presented before the Institute, nearly all of which were illustrated with the stereopticon. Especial interest was aroused by the address on "Roman Eschatology Illustrated by the Monuments and Inscriptions," delivered by Professor Franz Cumont of Brussels, Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer for 1911, and Guest of Honor of the Institute at this gathering. The value of the meeting was greatly enhanced by a series of reports, similar to those of last year, dealing with excavations conducted under American auspices at Cyrene, Sardis, Corinth, and Knidos. Such reports, either presented orally or printed in the Bulletin, are exerting a powerful influence in the development of the Institute and in the awakening of new enthusiasm throughout the membership. The subjects of the other papers were well distributed over the fields represented in the activities of the Institute. Some of these papers will be published in full, others in abridged form, in the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

On Wednesday evening a joint session of the Institute with the Philological Association was held in the commodious lecture hall of the Carnegie Institute. Chancellor McCormick, of the University of Pittsburgh, delivered an address of greeting, which President W. J. Holland, of the Carnegie Institute, president of the Pittsburgh Society, being called forward by the chairman, felicitously supplemented; an appropriate response was made by Professor Kirby Flower Smith, of the Johns Hopkins University. This was followed by the annual

address of the President of the Philological Association, Professor John C. Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania, who had selected as his subject "Teaching and Research in Classical Philology." At the close of the session there was an informal social gathering in the Hall of Sculpture of the Carnegie Institute.

Other noteworthy features which added greatly to the social pleasure of the meeting were the luncheon given by the University of Pittsburgh at the Soldiers Memorial, the tea at the Hotel Schenley, at which ladies of the Pittsburgh Society of the Institute presided, and the smoker at the University Club, for which Dr. William J. Holland was the host. The local arrangements were perfect in every respect, and the splendid group of buildings in Schenley Park—the Carnegie Institute, the University, the Clubs, the comfortable Hotel, all so near together and so conveniently located—furnished ideal surroundings for such a meeting.

The attendance at the meeting of the Council of the Institute was large and widely representative. Councillors were present from such distant points as Halifax, San Diego, Walla Walla, and Vancouver; and the presence of an unusually large number of men of affairs was especially noticeable. Participation in the deliberations of the Institute on the part of intelligent and cultivated men of affairs means increased efficiency in the handling of large financial and administrative problems, with which University men are often by training and practice less fitted to deal. Owing to the issue of a complete docket of business requiring consideration, which was in the hands of each councillor several days in advance of the meeting, the Council was able to finish its work in two sessions held in a single day. The Minutes of the proceedings follow.

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE

THE Council of the Archaeological Institute of America met in Thaw Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., Friday, December 29, 1911, at half past nine A.M. The President, Francis W. Kelsey, was in the chair. The following members were present:

Members ex Officio

Vice-Presidents, George Bryce, William Peterson, Frank B. Tarbell; *General Secretary*, Mitchell Carroll; *Secretaries*, George H. Chase, A. Judson Eaton, F. W. Shipley; *Recorder*, H. L. Wilson; *Editor-in-Chief of the American Journal of Archaeology*, H. N. Fowler; *Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School in Jerusalem*, C. C. Torrey; A. F. West, *Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School in Rome*, was present after the opening of the Meeting.

Councillors

W. F. Harris, Ernest Jackson, of the Boston Society; Charles Knapp, Henry Preble, of the New York Society; Hermann L. Ebeling, David M. Robinson, of the Baltimore Society; John C. Rolfe, of the Pennsylvania Society; John A. Scott, of the Chicago Society; Henry A. Sanders, of the Detroit Society; Thomas Fitz-Hugh, J. C. Hoppin, of the Washington Society; Charles H. Weller, of the Iowa Society; Robert B. English, W. J. Holland, H. S. Scribner, of the Pittsburgh Society; J. E. Harry, W. T. Semple, of the Cincinnati Society; George Mephram, J. M. Wulfling, of the St. Louis Society; Henry F. Burton, of the Rochester Society; Louis F. Anderson, of the Washington State Society; A. G. Harkness, of the Rhode Island Society; E. R. Cameron, of the Ottawa Society; Maurice Hutton, G. W. Johnston, of the Toronto Society; H. A. Kent, of the Halifax Society; F. C. Babbitt, of the Hartford Society; Edgar A. Emens, of the Syracuse Society; Charles Hill-Tout, of the Vancouver Society.

The following proxies were presented: G. H. Chase, proxy for Mrs. Emile F. Williams, of the Boston Society; Ernest Jackson, proxy for Arthur Fairbanks, George F. Moore, Alice Walton, of the Boston Society; G. H. Chase, proxy for Edward Robinson, James R. Wheeler, of the New York Society; Charles Knapp, proxy for E. D. Perry, of the New York Society; E. L. Tilton, proxy for Abby Leach, of the New York Society; K. F. Smith, proxy for W. H. Buckler, of the Baltimore Society; W. N.

Bates, proxy for G. A. Barton, of the Pennsylvania Society; F. B. Tarbell, proxy for C. N. Beeson, of the Chicago Society; G. C. Fiske, proxy for M. S. Slaughter, Mrs. W. F. Vilas, of the Wisconsin Society; H. N. Fowler, proxy for H. P. Eells, S. B. Platner, of the Cleveland Society; Thomas Fitz-Hugh, proxy for C. H. Butler, W. H. Holmes, of the Washington Society; J. C. Hoppin, proxy for Mrs. John Hays Hammond, of the Washington Society; C. H. Weller, proxy for H. S. Nollen, of the Iowa Society; D. C. Collier, proxy for C. F. Lummis, of the Southwest Society; P. H. Goodwin, proxy for Hector Alliot, of the Southwest Society; J. M. Wulffing, proxy for Holmes Smith, of the St. Louis Society; H. F. Burton, proxy for E. J. Hanna, of the Rochester Society; L. F. Anderson, proxy for Thomas Burke, E. L. Smith, of the Washington State Society; William Peterson, proxy for J. B. Learmont, John Macnaughton, of the Montreal Society; E. R. Cameron, proxy for G. F. Henderson, of the Ottawa Society; Maurice Hutton, proxy for E. B. Osler, of the Toronto Society; H. C. Butler, proxy for Allan Marquand, of the New Jersey Society; William Peterson, proxy for John Hamilton, Sir Louis A. Jette, of the Quebec Society; J. Zimmerman, proxy for I. C. Vann, of the Syracuse Society; A. J. Eaton, proxy for A. C. Newcombe, of the Victoria Society.

By invitation, Bert Hodge Hill, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and Allison V. Armour were also present.

The Minutes of the Thirty-first Annual Meeting, held in Providence, which were already in print (Bulletin II, pp. 71-83), were laid before the Council, and by a formal vote were approved as printed.

The newly organized societies of the Institute were then formally presented to the Council. F. C. Babbitt spoke briefly for the Hartford Society; E. A. Emens and J. Zimmerman for the Syracuse Society; A. J. Eaton and Charles Hill-Tout for five Canadian Societies, the Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, and Regina Societies. By a full vote, all were received as Affiliated Societies of the Institute.

The President asked permission of the Council to suspend for a few moments the order of business outlined in the Docket, which had been placed in the hands of the Councillors in advance of the meeting. Inviting Mr. Armour to come forward, he made brief reference to the invaluable services which Mr. Armour has rendered to archaeological investigation, especially in connection with the recent excavations at Cyrene, and in the name of the Council presented to him a loving cup, suitably inscribed, as the gift of many friends in the Institute. In a few words full of feeling, Mr. Armour accepted the cup, saying

that he had counted it a privilege to utilize the yacht *Utowana* in archaeological work and to assist in any other ways possible to carry forward the undertakings of the Institute; he emphasized the sacrifices that others had made at Cyrene, and expressed hearty thanks for the gift.

The President then reported the acquisition, by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of the most remarkable collection of ancient manuscripts ever found at one time and place.

These formed almost the whole library of a Coptic Monastery in the Fayum, in Egypt. When the monks abandoned the monastery, probably expecting to return, they concealed their precious manuscripts in a stone vat. This was discovered and opened near the beginning of the year 1910. Fifty manuscripts were taken out and were brought to Paris. Here they were examined by the eminent Coptic scholar, Professor Hyvernat, of the Catholic University of America, who spent several months working on them. The collection was received a few days ago at Mr. Morgan's library in New York.

The language of all the manuscripts is Coptic; the dialect of nearly all is Sahidic. They contain more than five thousand pages of parchment. A number of the manuscripts have dated colophons. Some are of the ninth century, others earlier, and others somewhat later. Among the most important is a manuscript of the Four Gospels, in the Sahidic dialect, which is complete with the exception of a few quires of Luke. There are a number of other books of the Bible, of the Old Testament as well as of the New, and also of the Apocrypha. The collection contains the lives of saints and martyrs, and many other ecclesiastical writings, including works of Schenoudi; a number of the texts were previously unknown.

Apart from the value of the literary content, the manuscripts contain full-page illuminations in brilliant colors, which are of extraordinary interest. Furthermore, a number of volumes are still in the original bindings of exquisitely wrought leather, with papyrus backing.

The collection at once takes rank as the most important collection of Coptic manuscripts in the world; and American scholarship is to be congratulated on the bringing of it to this country.

At the close of the President's remarks, the following resolution was offered by H. L. Wilson, seconded by George Bryce:

The Council of the Archaeological Institute of America with lively interest and profound satisfaction has learned of the acquisition, by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of the most valuable Coptic manuscripts yet discovered; and it desires to express to Mr. Morgan its sincere appreciation of the distinguished service which he has rendered to American letters and learning by bringing this unique collection to the United States.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Sloane as Treasurer of the Institute (Bulletin, II, p. 177), Willard V. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company, New York, was elected in August, 1911, by the Executive Committee. This election was unanimously confirmed by the Council.

A resolution offered by the Iowa Society, which provided for a class of associate members at an annual fee of five dollars, was next laid before the Council; and after a prolonged discussion, the question was referred to a committee consisting of C. H. Weller, George Bryce, and J. C. Hoppin, with instructions to report at the next session of the Council.

The Committee appointed to consider a petition of the Southwest Society brought in the following report:

Your Committee, to which was referred the petition of the Southwest Society that for three years it be relieved of all financial obligation to the Institute, in consideration of its great financial burden incident to the founding of the Southwest Museum, begs leave to report that it has carefully considered all the papers submitted by the Southwest Society in support of its petition, and has taken into account all other available information regarding the work and status of the Southwest Society.

On the basis of this careful consideration the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the Institute finds it impossible to grant the petition of the Southwest Society as presented; and be it further

Resolved, that the question raised by the petition be referred to the officers of the Institute with full power.

CHARLES KNAPP (*Chairman*),

D. C. COLLIER,

H. L. WILSON.

On the motion of W. F. Harris, seconded by George Bryce, the resolutions recommended by the Committee were unanimously adopted.

A resolution suggested by the officers of the Institute that the close of the fiscal year be set at June 30, instead of August 31, was formally laid before the Council, and after a brief explanation of the administrative advantages to be gained by the change, was unanimously adopted.

A second resolution, suggested by the officers of the Institute, that the Council would view with favor the establish-

ment of a Southern Circuit of societies, was brought forward for discussion; with the addition that the selection of places in which societies should be organized be left to the President, General Secretary, and Recorder, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

With reference to the retirement of William Sloane from the treasurership, the following resolution was offered by C. C. Torrey:

Resolved, That in accepting with regret the resignation of Mr. William Sloane as Treasurer, the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America desires to place on record its high appreciation of the spirit in which he undertook the duties of his office, and its gratitude for the very valuable service which he rendered so generously during the six years of his administration.

The resolution was seconded by W. F. Harris, and unanimously adopted.

W. F. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Time and Place of the next Meeting, reported that his Committee, after consideration of all the invitations received, had selected Washington, D.C., as the place for the next annual meeting, provided the American Philological Association should concur in this action. On the motion of H. A. Sanders, seconded by Henry Preble, the report was adopted.

The following report on the publication of the Minutes of the meetings of the Council for the years 1907-1909 (Bulletin II, p. 73), was presented by the Recorder:

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

In accordance with the instructions given by the Council at its meeting held at Providence, in December, 1910, the General Secretary and the Recorder prepared a digest of the Minutes of the Council from the date of Incorporation to the year 1908. In making this digest, however, it was necessary to omit much which, to some persons, might even now seem important, and which, in the future, might prove to be of greater value than at present appears. We have, therefore, postponed the publication of the record in an abbreviated form, and desire to recommend that it be printed in full in an early number of the Bulletin.

H. L. WILSON (*Recorder*).

It was moved by F. W. Shipley, seconded by L. F. Anderson, that instead of publishing these Minutes in a regular issue

of the Bulletin, they be printed as a separate supplement, to be sent out with a number of the Bulletin. In amendment it was moved by H. L. Wilson, seconded by Charles Knapp, that all the Minutes of the Council, from the date of incorporation up to and including the present meeting, be printed as a separate supplement, in an edition of five hundred copies. The amendment was unanimously adopted.

The following report on the Publication of a Corpus of Archaeological Material (Bulletin II, p. 78) was presented :

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

Your Committee¹ appointed to consider a project for the Publication of a Corpus of Archaeological Material desires to report that it has carefully studied the whole question and has conferred with those most directly interested in the progress of the undertaking. The selection of an editor and of a corps of assistants presents no serious difficulty, but the problem of securing adequate financial support for a work of such magnitude is one for which we see no present solution. We therefore desire to recommend that further consideration of the project be postponed to a more favorable time, and beg to be discharged.

H. L. WILSON (*Chairman*),
JOHN C. ROLFE.

It was moved by Thomas Fitz-Hugh, seconded by J. Zimmerman, that the report be accepted and that the Committee be continued, with instructions to make every effort to put the project into execution. The motion was carried.

The President then read a letter from Henry Martineau Fletcher (printed in the Bulletin, III, p. 1), announcing a bequest of five hundred dollars (less the usual fees) by his late wife, Ruth Emerson Fletcher, to the Archaeological Institute of America, for the benefit of the American School at Athens, to be used for such purpose as shall seem to the Director of the School to be most pressing.

The following resolution, prepared by J. R. Wheeler, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens, was read by B. H. Hill, Director of the School :

Resolved, That, in accordance with the terms of the bequest of the late Ruth Emerson Fletcher to the Archaeological Institute of America, and by

¹ The third member of this Committee, J. B. Carter, Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, was not consulted with regard to this report.

the wish of the Director of the School at Athens and of Henry Martineau Fletcher, husband of Ruth Emerson Fletcher, the capital sum of the said bequest, amounting to five hundred dollars more or less, shall be paid over by the Treasurer of the Institute to the Director of the School at Athens, the money to be used by the Director for the fittings of the room for women students in the proposed addition to the School building, this room to constitute a permanent memorial to Ruth Emerson Fletcher, and to be so designated by means of an inscribed tablet, or in some other suitable enduring manner.

On the motion of G. H. Chase, seconded by J. C. Hoppin, the resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Reports from the Schools were next called for. B. H. Hill spoke briefly on the work of the School at Athens, and C. C. Torrey gave an account of the present condition of the School at Jerusalem.

On motion, the Council at 12.45 took a recess until 3 P.M.

The Council resumed its sitting at three P.M., the President in the chair. The following amendments to the Regulations, of which notice had previously been given, were offered (Bulletin II, pp. 84-87):¹

1. That in Regulation VIII, paragraph 2, line 4, the word "seven" be changed to "nine."

2. That in Regulation V, line 2, after the word "President" the word "Vice-Presidents" be inserted.

3. That in Regulation III, paragraph 2, after "member or members" the following be inserted: "provided the society shall contribute in fees to the treasury of the Institute not less than four hundred dollars annually (life members shall be counted as contributing eight dollars annually)"; that after the words "one hundred" the following be inserted: "and their contribution in fees shall be not less than eight hundred dollars annually, calculated on the same basis as above."

4. That in Regulation X, after the words "members of the Council" there be added "registered as present at a meeting shall form a quorum. The use of proxies shall be limited as follows: Proxies shall be voted only on such questions as have been previously submitted to all members of the Council in a docket, which shall be issued by the officers of the Institute not later than December 10. On questions not contained in such docket no proxies shall be voted; on such questions a three-fourths vote of those present shall decide. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to receive proxies

¹ The amendments are incorporated in the Revised Regulations, pp. 157-161.

sent to him, tabulate instructions sent with the proxies, and vote them when necessary."¹

5. That in Regulation X, line 7, the comma after the word "Council," and in line 8 the words "or by proxy," be omitted.

After general discussion, all these amendments were approved by unanimous vote, and D. C. Collier and E. R. Cameron were appointed a committee to examine the Regulations of the Institute and report desirable changes at the next meeting.

The following resolutions, passed by the Council of the Department of Canada, were brought before the Council of the Institute for confirmation :

1. *Resolved*, That Sections 5 and 6 of the Constitution of the Department of Canada, passed at the meeting at Toronto in 1908, be added to the present Constitution passed at the meeting held at Providence in 1910.

2. *Resolved*, That there shall be added to Section 3 of the Constitution the following: "The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Associate Secretaries, and the Canadian members of the Board of Investment, *ex officio*, together with five others, elected at the Annual Meeting."

3. *Resolved*, That the President and General Secretary of the Institute be appointed members, *ex officio*, of the Council and Executive Committee of the Department of Canada.

It was moved by A. F. West, seconded by H. A. Sanders, that the resolutions be confirmed and recorded. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The following Budget was then presented to the Council with the recommendation of the Executive Committee :

BUDGET, 1912-1913

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Annual Fees	\$22,000.00
American Journal of Archaeology and other publications	1,600.00
Charles Eliot Norton Lecture Fund	1,000.00
American School at Athens	600.00
American School in Rome	600.00
Income from Invested Funds	520.00
Interest on Cash Balance	280.00
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	\$26,600.00

¹ The recommendations under 3 and 4 were made by W. F. Harris, as Chairman of the Committee on Proxies and Representation. A further recommendation, which provided for a referendum in certain cases, was referred back to the Committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Reserve Fund	\$1,500.00
American Journal of Archaeology and Bulletin	7,250.00
Lectures	4,000.00
Salary of General Secretary	3,000.00
Department of Canada	1,000.00
School in Jerusalem (including fellowship)	1,600.00
School in Santa Fé	1,600.00
Fellowships in Schools at Athens and Rome	1,200.00
Fellowships in Christian Archaeology and Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies	1,200.00
Travelling and office expenses of President	600.00
Travelling and office expenses of Secretaries	750.00
Stenographic and clerical work	1,100.00
Rent of office in Washington	200.00
General office expenses (printing, postage, stationery, expressage, etc.)	500.00
Clerical assistance for Recorder	100.00
General meeting	500.00
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	\$26,100.00
Balance	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$26,600.00

After a general discussion, the Budget as a whole was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of J. M. Wulfin, seconded by F. W. Shipley, the resolution on the Time and Place of Meeting, passed before the recess, was brought up for reconsideration. There were two dissenting votes. It was moved by A. F. West, seconded by Henry Preble, that this motion be laid on the table; the resolution was unanimously adopted. It was moved by A. F. West, seconded by L. F. Anderson, that the next meeting of the Council be held at Washington, D.C., and that the first session be set for Friday, December 27, 1912. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were offered with the recommendation of the Executive Committee:

(1) The Council receives with the greatest satisfaction the President's intimation that a sum of \$1000 (one thousand dollars) has been contributed as a voluntary subscription to the funds of the Institute by Mr. James Speyer of New York; requests the President to convey to Mr. Speyer an expression of its cordial appreciation of his thoughtful generosity, and resolves to set aside his contribution as the nucleus of a General Endowment

Fund of \$100,000, which seems now to be rendered necessary by the great and growing operations of the Institute.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

(2) In view of the great pressure on the space available in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, the Council authorizes the appointment of a special committee on Supplementary Publications to devise measures of relief.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and G. H. Chase was appointed Chairman of the Committee, with H. L. Wilson as associate.

(3) In case the Institute undertakes excavations in Greek lands, the Council resolves as follows:

(a) That the chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens be made, *ex officio*, a member of the Commission in charge, and

(b) That if money is raised for excavations not restricted to a particular site, at least five hundred dollars be devoted to the work at Corinth, conducted by the American School at Athens.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

C. H. Weller reported for the committee which had been appointed to consider the wisdom of inaugurating an associate membership in the Institute. In view of the difficulty of the problems involved, the Committee recommended that the President be requested to appoint a committee of five, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting. The recommendation was unanimously adopted, and C. H. Weller, L. F. Anderson, W. F. Harris, J. C. Hoppin, and G. W. Johnston were appointed as the Committee.

A committee consisting of F. W. Shipley (Chairman), L. F. Anderson, Mitchell Carroll, A. J. Eaton, and Ernest Jackson, which had been previously appointed at the request of the Executive Committee to consider ways and means of deepening the influence of the Institute and of its Affiliated Societies, brought in the following report:

In the short time at its disposal the committee has been able to consider only the more patent and superficial aspects of the question referred to it, and such only as affect the local societies; and asks that it be given time to study the various conditions in the many societies organized under the charter of the Institute, and that a full report be deferred until the meeting of the Council next year.

For the present it can simply state that in general the most prosperous societies are those which have local activities in addition to listening to

Institute lecturers and paying annual dues, and that such activities are a real factor in maintaining and increasing the vitality of societies. Conditions vary so greatly in the many societies organized under the charter of the Institute that projects and activities which prove beneficial to one society may not produce the same results in societies differently situated, but it is believed that some one or more of the activities enumerated below may prove to be worth while to societies desirous of building up their membership and deepening their hold upon the communities in which they are :

(1) The raising of funds for excavations under the auspices of the Institute, either on this continent or in older lands.

(2) The fostering of local museums devoted to archaeology and ethnology.

(3) The holding of loan exhibitions of archaeological treasures not ordinarily accessible to the public.

(4) The fostering, through government authority, of archaeological surveys in states in which no such surveys have been made.

(5) The use of the organization of the Society and of the Institute in bringing about the preservation of existing monuments inadequately protected.

(6) Field excursions to existing monuments within reach, where such exist.

(7) Close coöperation with historical societies, and societies devoted to the various branches of art, where such already exist, and with educational institutions.

(8) The internal development of societies, where this is likely to be profitable, by holding meetings other than those addressed by the lecturers of the Institute, at which informal lectures and papers may be given by the members themselves upon subjects of archaeological interest or involving the activities of the society.

F. W. SHIPLEY (*Chairman*),
L. F. ANDERSON,
MITCHELL CARROLL,
A. J. EATON,
ERNEST JACKSON.

On the motion of George Bryce, seconded by C. C. Torrey, the report was unanimously adopted, and the committee continued.

The Council then proceeded to the election of officers. It was moved by W. F. Harris, seconded by Henry Preble, that the President be reëlected; that the Vice-Presidents be reëlected, with the exception of John W. Foster and G. F. Moore, who had previously requested that their names be not placed in nomination; and that H. L. Wilson be elected Vice-President in place of G. F. Moore. The motion was unanimously adopted. It was moved by A. F. West, seconded by George Bryce, that F. W. Shipley be elected Vice-President in place of John W. Foster. The motion was unanimously

adopted. H. L. Wilson, having been elected a Vice-President, handed in his resignation as Recorder, which was accepted. It was then moved by H. L. Wilson, seconded by Ernest Jackson, that G. H. Chase be elected Recorder. The motion was unanimously adopted. It was moved by L. F. Anderson, seconded by A. F. West, that H. R. Fairclough, who had previously resigned from the post of Secretary, be elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Benjamin I. Wheeler, whose term of office had expired. The motion was unanimously adopted. The resignation of H. R. Fairclough as Secretary for the West was accepted, and A. L. Kroeber was nominated as his successor and unanimously elected. The resignations of G. H. Chase and F. W. Shipley as Secretaries of the Institute were then presented and accepted by the Council. It was moved by Henry Preble, seconded by Ernest Jackson, that the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint such secretaries to fill vacancies as may be deemed necessary. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the Recorder was therefore instructed to cast one ballot for the following officers :

President, Francis W. Kelsey, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Vice-Presidents, George Bryce, Winnipeg, Canada; Allan Marquand, Princeton, N. J.; William Peterson, Montreal, Canada; Edward Robinson, New York; F. W. Shipley, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank B. Tarbell, Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.

Recorder, George H. Chase, Cambridge, Mass.

Elective member of the Executive Committee, H. R. Fairclough, Leland Stanford University, Cal.

William Peterson presented for confirmation the list of officers for the Department of Canada :

Patron, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada.

President, William Peterson, Montreal.

Vice-Presidents, George Bryce, Winnipeg; Maurice Hutton, Toronto; Sir George Garneau, Quebec; W. W. White, St. John; Charles Hill-Tout, Vancouver.

Secretary, A. Judson Eaton, Ottawa.

Executive Committee, the above-named officers and the following: R. B. Bennett, Calgary; W. H. Alexander, Edmonton; G. W. Johnston, Toronto; H. A. Kent, Halifax.

The list was unanimously confirmed.

The President of the Institute thanked the Council for the honor conferred by his unanimous reëlection, and in accepting the office for the year desired to give notice that it would be impossible for him again to allow his name to be placed in nomination. W. F. Harris spoke in appreciative terms of the President's great services to the Institute, and moved that in view of the importance of the declaration just made, a committee consisting of C. L. Hutchinson, W. Peterson, C. C. Torrey, A. F. West, and J. R. Wheeler be appointed to consider the question of a successor, and to make a nomination at the next annual meeting. The motion was seconded by Ernest Jackson and unanimously adopted. It was moved by Ernest Jackson, seconded by G. H. Chase, that W. F. Harris be added to the Committee and act as its Chairman. The motion was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Ernest Jackson and seconded by J. C. Hopkin, that William Sloane, late Treasurer of the Institute, be added to the Board of Investment. The motion was unanimously adopted.

On behalf of the Managing Committee of the American School in Jerusalem, C. C. Torrey presented for confirmation the following names of newly elected members of the Managing Committee :

L. V. Batten, *General Theological Seminary, New York.*
 Walter R. Betteridge, *Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N.Y.*
 Robert Harper, *University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.*
 James A. Kelso, *Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N.Y.*
 Warren J. Moulton, *Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me.*
 Mary E. Woolley, *Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.*

The elections were unanimously confirmed.

On behalf of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology, Alice C. Fletcher, through the Recorder, presented for confirmation the following names of newly elected members of the Managing Committee :

George Bryce,	Joseph Scott,
Alice C. Fletcher,	Frank Springer,
William H. Holmes,	H. L. Wilson,
Lewis B. Paton,	Anna L. Wolcott.

The elections were unanimously confirmed.

On behalf of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies Allan Marquand, through the Recorder, presented the name of William Rutherford Mead, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Academy in Rome, for confirmation as a member of the Committee. The election was unanimously confirmed.

It was moved by J. C. Hoppin, seconded by W. F. Harris, that Allison V. Armour be elected a Patron of the Institute. The motion was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Ernest Jackson, seconded by G. H. Chase, that John B. Larkin of Buffalo be elected a Patron of the Institute. The motion was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by W. Peterson, seconded by C. C. Torrey, that James Speyer of New York be elected a Patron of the Institute. The motion was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by W. Peterson, seconded by C. C. Torrey, that Franz Cumont be elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the Institute. The motion was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by H. A. Sanders, seconded by F. W. Shipley, that Caspar René Gregory be elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the Institute. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by Maurice Hutton, seconded by G. H. Chase, and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Archaeological Institute of America tender its thanks :

To Chancellor McCormick and the Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh for the use of the University Buildings and for their hospitality in receiving the Institute at luncheon ;

To the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute for their kindness in placing their lecture hall at the disposal of the Institute ;

To the members of the University Club, the members of the Athletic Association, and the members of the Duquesne Club for giving to the Institute the privilege of the use of their buildings ;

To Professor Scribner and the local Committee for the arrangements made for the comfort of the visiting members of the Institute ;

To the Pittsburgh Society of the Institute for the reception on Thursday afternoon, December 28, at the Hotel Schenley ;

And finally, to W. J. Holland, for the hospitable smoker which crowned the lighter labors of the Institute.

On the motion of W. F. Harris, seconded by A. F. West, the Council adjourned, at half past six o'clock.

H. L. WILSON, *Recorder*.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

ACT OF INCORPORATION

An Act Incorporating the Archaeological Institute of America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That Simeon E. Baldwin, Frederic C. Bartlett, William N. Bates, W. K. Bixby, Charles J. Bonaparte, Charles P. Bowditch, Henry F. Burton, H. W. Callahan, John Campbell, Mitchell Carroll, R. R. Converse, J. T. Edmundson, Howard P. Eells, John W. Foster, Harold N. Fowler, Basil L. Gildersleeve, John S. Gray, J. E. Harry, John B. Jackson, Francis W. Kelsey, John O. Keopfli, William A. Lamberton, John B. Larner, Seth Low, Charles F. Lummis, G. F. Moore, Edward Delavan Perry, Henry Kirke Porter, John Dyneley Prince, Edward Robinson, J. G. Schurman, Thomas Day Seymour, F. W. Shipley, M. S. Slaughter, Charles F. Smith, George S. Sykes, Frank B. Tarbell, Andrew F. West, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, James R. Wheeler, John Williams White, John H. Wright, their associates and successors be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia by the name, title, and style of the Archaeological Institute of America, and by that name shall have perpetual succession for the purpose of promoting archaeological studies by investigation and research in the United States and foreign countries, by sending out expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archaeological papers, and reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time be desirable.

SEC. 2. That the government of said corporation shall be vested in a council consisting of the following ex officio members: The president, the honorary presidents, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the secretary of the Institute and the editor-in-chief and the business manager of its journal, the presidents of affiliated societies and the chairmen of the man-

aging committees of any American schools founded by the Archaeological Institute of America in foreign countries for classical or archaeological studies and research (including those now affiliated with the voluntary association known as the Archaeological Institute of America), and the chairman of the committee on American Archaeology, and of additional members annually chosen by the members of affiliated societies, as may be provided by the by-laws.

SEC. 3. That said corporation may make all by-laws, rules, and regulations not inconsistent with law that may be necessary or expedient to accomplish the purposes of its creation; and it may hold real estate and personal property in the United States and any foreign country for the necessary use and purposes of said organization to an amount not to exceed one million dollars. The principal office of said corporation shall be in Washington, in the District of Columbia, and its annual meetings may be held in such places as its by-laws may provide.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Approved, May 26, 1906.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCT. 11, 1884. REVISED MAY 8, 1897, MAY 10, 1902, DEC. 30, 1907,
DEC. 31, 1908, DEC. 31, 1909, DEC. 28, 1910, AND DEC. 29, 1911.

I. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of Affiliated Societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research,—by sending out expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archaeological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

II. The Archaeological Institute consists of Annual and Life Members duly approved by the Affiliated Societies, the former being those persons who shall pay an annual fee of Ten Dollars (\$10) and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100) to its invested funds. Persons who shall have contributed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) or more to the endowment of the Institute or to any of the undertakings directly controlled by the Institute, may be classed as Patrons by vote of the Council and shall have all the privileges of life members.

Foreign Honorary Members may be chosen by the Council, but the number shall not exceed twelve.

III. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the following *ex officio* members: the President, the Honorary Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the General Secretary, the Secretaries and the Recorder of the Institute, and the Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology*; the Presidents of the Affiliated Societies; the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and in Rome, of the School in Jerusalem, and of the School of American Archaeology; the Chairman of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, and of additional members annually chosen by the members of the Affiliated Societies as follows:

Any local archaeological society, consisting of not less than fifty members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute, and shall then have the right to elect one member to the Council in addition to any *ex officio* member or mem-

bers, provided the Society shall contribute in fees to the treasury of the Institute not less than four hundred dollars annually (life members shall be counted as contributing eight dollars annually). When the members of such society shall reach the number of one hundred, and their contribution in annual fees shall be not less than eight hundred dollars annually, calculated on the same basis as above, they shall have the right to select a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

IV. The officers of the Institute and of the Council shall be a President, Honorary Presidents, not less than five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Associate Treasurers, a General Secretary, not less than three Secretaries, and a Recorder. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Council, and shall be eligible for reelection. The Honorary Presidents shall be the former Presidents of the Institute. The Treasurer, the General Secretary, the Secretaries, and the Recorder shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. A Treasurer of a Managing Committee may become an Associate Treasurer of the Institute upon the recommendation of the Managing Committee confirmed by vote of the Council.

V. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, General Secretary, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Recorder of the Institute, *ex officio*, of the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools in Athens, Rome, and Jerusalem, and of the School of American Archaeology, *ex officio*, of the Chairman of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, *ex officio*, of the Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, *ex officio*, and of four members of the Council, each to serve for the period of four years, one to retire annually.

There shall be a Special Committee in charge of publications of the Institute outside of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, to be known as Committee on Publication. It shall consist of the President and two members chosen by the Executive Committee.

VI. It shall be the duty of the President, in general, to act as the Executive head of the Institute in all departments of administration; and in particular, to supervise its work of investigation and publication. He shall, moreover, audit all bills for expenditures authorized by the Council or Executive Committee, or see that such bills are audited by one of the Vice-Presidents authorized by him or by the Executive Committee. He shall preside at meetings of this Committee and of the Council, and shall present a Report on the affairs of the Institute annually to its members.

VII. The General Secretary shall have in charge all matters relating to the membership of the Institute. It shall be his duty to see that the membership of existing societies shall be maintained and if possible extended; to undertake the formation of new societies when and where such shall be authorized by the President or Executive Committee; to see that the dues of members are collected and remitted to the treasury of the Institute; and to keep the roll of members in the interim of publication in the Annual Reports.

The Recorder shall keep the records of the meetings of the Council of the Institute and also of the Executive Committee.

VIII. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall make payments on orders approved in writing by the President or one of the Vice-Presidents acting under the authority of the President or of the Council, and shall present to the Council at its annual meeting a written statement of accounts. The Associate Treasurers shall collect, receive, and disburse funds for the Managing Committees which they serve as Treasurers.

All funds contributed to the Institute for endowment shall be set aside as trust funds and shall be invested under the advice and direction of a special board of men of financial ability and standing, nine in number, who shall be designated as "Board of Investment." Of this Board the Treasurer of the Institute shall be a member *ex officio*. The income of the funds invested by said Board shall be available only for the purpose for which the fund shall have been designated in the conditions accompanying the gift.

The Board of Investment is authorized to make its own by-laws for the administration of its trust.

IX. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

X. The Council shall hold an annual meeting in connection with the general meeting of the Institute, in the week following Christmas, unless some other time shall be voted by the Council, at such place as may be selected by its members at the previous annual meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One-third of all the members of the Council registered as present at a meeting shall form a quorum.

The use of proxies shall be limited as follows: Proxies shall be voted only on such questions as have been previously submitted to

all members of the Council in a docket, which shall be issued by the officers of the Institute not later than December 10. On questions not contained in such docket no proxies shall be voted; on such questions a three-fourths vote of those present shall decide. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to receive proxies sent to him, tabulate instructions sent with the proxies, and vote them when necessary.

Special meetings of the Council may be called by the General Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one-third of its members.

XI. The Institute shall meet annually, as a whole, for the reading and discussion of scientific papers by its members. The exact time and the place of this meeting shall be determined by the Council at its annual meeting.

General meetings of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

XII. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it was formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the Affiliated Societies than that these Societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by an Affiliated Society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

XIII. Any collection of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, shall be disposed of by the Committee receiving the collection or by the Council in case of a collection not received through a Committee. The Institute has no right of ownership in any property or collection of objects of art or antiquity acquired by an Affiliated Society.

XIV. The names of all Affiliated Societies and Members shall be printed with the Annual Report of the Council.

XV. Each Affiliated Society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

BALTIMORE SOCIETY

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

XVI. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to

the Treasurer of the Institute or to the Treasurer of the Affiliated Society to which the contributing member belongs. Annual Members who have failed to pay their dues for two consecutive years shall, unless special action be taken by the Affiliated Society to the contrary, be dropped from the list of the Institute. The year shall be considered as closed on the 30th of June, and from this time the assessments of the year then ensuing shall become due.

XVII. Ten per cent of all annual dues received by each Affiliated Society shall be held by its Treasurer for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be passed into the general funds of the Institute. Grants in aid of Affiliated Societies may be made by the Council.

XVIII. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of all regular publications of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

XIX. The Institute commits to the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and to the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, respectively, the entire administration of these Schools, including the expenditure of their incomes, under the following provisions:

1. The Chairman of the Managing Committee of each School shall make a report to the Council annually on the work of the School during the preceding year.

2. The President of the Institute shall be *ex officio* a member of the Managing and Executive Committees of each School, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of each School shall be *ex officio* a member of the Council of the Institute.

3. A copy of all ordinary publications of the Schools shall be sent to each member of the Institute, and the Institute shall bear a proportionate share of the expense of publication of the Papers and Reports of the Schools.

4. The Institute shall maintain in each of the Schools a fellowship, to be administered by the Managing Committee, of the annual value of six hundred dollars, for the encouragement of archaeological studies.

XX. Amendments to these regulations may be proposed by any three members at any annual meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Council present and voting.

ACTS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE

1. RELATING TO TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF COUNCILLORS

Enacted at the Meeting in Boston, December 30, 1904.

A sum not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) may be appropriated to apply on the railway expenses, in attending the Annual Meeting, of one or more Councillors representing any Affiliated Society which shall have paid into the Treasury of the Institute in the preceding fiscal year not less than one thousand dollars (\$1000.00).

2. RELATING TO THE PUBLICATION OF BOOKS

Enacted at the Meeting in Toronto, December 31, 1908.

No book shall be published under the authority of the Institute unless the manuscript has previously been read and approved by at least two experts in the special field in which the book belongs.

3. RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF WORK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Enacted at the Meeting in Baltimore, December 31, 1909.

It shall be the general policy of the Institute to require that all funds which are to be expended under its auspices for exploration and excavation in foreign countries in any year shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Institute before debts shall be contracted for the payment of which such funds shall be needed.





RUTH EMERSON FLETCHER

THE EXCAVATIONS AT QUIRIGUA IN 1912

IN this paper I have attempted to record briefly the results of the third season's work at Quirigua under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America. The work of the two previous years was summed up in a former report.¹ The excavations from the beginning have been made possible by very generous contributions of members of the St. Louis Society of the Institute, supplemented by grants of the United Fruit Company. Mr. S. G. Morley, of the staff of the School of American Archaeology, has been with each expedition, assisting in the direction of the excavations, and giving especial attention to the study of the hieroglyphic inscriptions. The mound excavations described below were the work of Mr. Gerard Fowke, well known for his investigations in the mound region in the Mississippi Valley, certain of which were undertaken and carried on under the auspices of the St. Louis Society of the Institute.² The excavation of the lesser temple, which forms a part of this season's work, was conducted largely by Mr. Earl Morris, a student of the School of American Archaeology.

When our work was commenced in Guatemala, at the beginning of 1910, little was known in regard to the details of the structures at Quirigua. Catherwood had briefly described the site, and Maudslay had done invaluable work in photographing its monuments and making moulds of sculptures and inscriptions, but the buildings were almost unknown. The majority of the ruined towns of the Mayas stand with walls at least partly free above the débris. In many cases entire structures

¹ Two Seasons' Work in Guatemala, Bulletin, Vol. II, pp. 117-134. The following report was read at a session of the International Congress of Americanists held in London May 27-31 of the present year.

² Published in Bulletin No. 37 of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

are exposed. Quirigua, however, was literally a buried city, presenting to the eye a succession of mounds of earth grouped in quadrangles, whose outlines could be traced only with great difficulty because of the dense jungle with which they were covered. Massive stone stairways were visible in places, and Mr. Maudslay's trenches in one mound had laid bare the faced masonry of the inner walls of a building. Aside from this, not a single architectural detail was exposed at Quirigua.

The situation presented numerous and difficult problems. The major task was to disclose what lay buried beneath the groups of mounds. Whatever was there had been hidden from sight for many centuries, secure from the vandalism of recent times, which has wasted so much archaeological wealth. There was promise of material to throw light upon the place and mode of living of the ancient inhabitants and their possible relation to the existing peoples of the Motagua Valley. Excavation would probably yield new material for the study of the art and hieroglyphic inscriptions of the ancient Mayas. The sculptured monoliths of imposing size and rich in symbolic art and inscriptions had been long studied, but their meaning was still shrouded in mystery. It was felt that some advance might be made in their interpretation. Problems of construction, of the origin, quarrying, transportation, and setting up of the enormous monoliths, as well as of the interpretation of sculptures, were yet unsolved.

The mechanical problems involved in the work at Quirigua were in part unusual in archaeological research. Such were the destruction of a mass of tropical vegetation amounting to thousands of tons per acre, and the removal from the buildings of trees some of which were 150 feet in height, 25 feet in circumference, and weighed scores of tons each; and the disposition of them so as to free the monuments from the menace of their proximity. Enormous stumps and roots, spreading out over the mounds, and penetrating them in every direction, added much to the difficulty of excavation. The removal of these enormous trees occupied a considerable portion of the campaign of 1911, and is described with illustrations in last season's report. Not less important than excavation was the work of repair and preservation; for in American Archae-

ology the time has gone by when investigation can be permitted to work destruction among important ruins.

Before proceeding with the description of the excavation of the large mounds in the Ceremonial Precinct, I wish to show the results of the work upon the lesser mounds. These are found throughout the Motagua Valley, but the best examples are those situated upon the bench lands two miles west of the main ruins. A succession of them, which may be counted by hundreds, occupy the first and second benches between the flood plain of the Motagua and the foothills of the Sierra de las Minas. Their extent has not yet been determined, but they have been explored for a distance of several miles. They vary in elevation from 1 to 7 feet. Some are conical (PLATE II, *a*), others flat and rectangular. The latter are mainly of earth, with a facing of stone around the margin. Some of these retaining stones are roughly squared and built into vertical walls. Others are cobbles laid like an inclined pavement from base to upper margin (PLATE II, *b*). Two examples will serve to illustrate the principal classes.

The first mound examined measured 50 x 25 feet at the base, with a height of 16 to 20 inches, the top being nearly level. Stone walls enclosing a quadrangle filled with earth were laid bare (PLATE III, *a*). The earth was removed from the interior and was found to be diverse in kind and color; from its disposition in the mound, it appeared to have been brought in small loads from different places. There was no sign of stratification or other methodical arrangement of material. Loose in the earth were fragments of pottery and a few obsidian flakes. The mound was excavated both within the enclosure and upon the outside to the hard red subsoil, where the old sod-line was found unbroken, proving that the original surface had never been disturbed. The stone wall enclosed an area 37 feet long by 15½ feet wide at the outside face of the walls; 32 feet long by 12½ feet inside. The height was from 12 to 18 inches. Some of the stones were regularly squared, others imperfectly so, and perhaps half were not worked at all. The thickness of the wall varied from 18 to 26 inches. There was nothing in the entire mound to indicate that it was erected for any other purpose than to serve as the substructure of a build-

ing. Investigation of a number of similar mounds led to the conclusion that all of them served precisely the same purpose as those to be seen in use in many of the native towns in the Motagua Valley at the present day, where houses of bamboo thatched with palm are built upon platforms exactly like those here described. In the mound débris were found remains of ancient fireplaces, in construction exactly like those now in use. These consist of a framework of bamboo and palm approximately 3 feet wide by 6 feet long, and from 2 to 3 feet high. Ovens of earth rest upon this framework; the clay of the ovens has been converted into brick by long service. The finding of remnants of these ovens in the mounds examined, together with fragments of pottery similar to that now used by the native peoples of the Motagua Valley, and the fact that the ancient platforms are identical in structure with those now used as foundations for native houses, lead to the conclusion that the culture and mode of life of the ancient peoples of Quirigua was almost identical with that which is to be seen to-day in the same region. Another mound of the conical type, excavated by Mr. Fowke, was found to enclose high, faced sandstone walls (PLATE III, *b*), in some cases double, with an interspace filled with clay. The mounds of this type do not appear to have served as house foundations.

Above the terraces occupied by these mounds and well within the foothills of the sierra was found an ancient quarry of considerable extent, the source, doubtless, of much of the material used in the construction of the buildings and monuments at Quirigua. An inclined roadway leads by an easy grade from the quarry to the Quirigua River, about three-quarters of a mile away. About two miles farther down, this river opens into the Motagua, which flows within half a mile of the Ceremonial Precinct. Traces of a series of canals are to be seen in and about the ruins, and these in all probability commenced at the Motagua River. It is reasonable to think that we have here found not only the source of the stone used for the construction of the monuments and buildings, but also the course of transportation from the quarries to the city. This could be accomplished by the simple process of hauling the stones upon rollers down the inclined way to the Quirigua

River, and there loading them upon rafts, which during the flood season could be floated to the Motagua, and thence down the river to the point nearest the city, from which they could be taken through the canals to the places where they were to be erected.

In association with one of the quadrangles formed by the mounds above described, a large unsculptured shaft was discovered. It was 2 feet in diameter, and about 8 feet of its height was exposed above the surface. This is a type of shaft not heretofore found in the Quirigua region.

The ditches of the Fruit Company leading across the Motagua Valley, varying from 3 to 7 feet in depth, and also the cuts excavated in connection with plantation railways, disclosed an ancient level of the Motagua Valley, upon which rested mounds covered by the river silt to a depth of from 3 to 5 feet. This valley level is uniform with that upon which stand the main ruins of Quirigua, where the river silt has covered the ancient plazas to an average depth of a meter. This indicates that the entire Motagua Valley in the vicinity of Quirigua has been built up through successive flood seasons over three feet above the level of the period of occupation.

There remain the excavations in the Ceremonial Precinct. This area includes the principal mounds, monuments, and plazas of the ancient city. The excavation during the present year has been directed to the uncovering of the buildings on the south side of the Temple Court. This court is surrounded on three sides by a massive substructure of stone and earth approximately 15 feet high above the plaza-level, and from 20 to 25 feet above that of the surrounding valley. Upon the sides of the substructure facing the plaza are massive stairways. Four large mounds rest upon this substructure, — one upon the south side, two on the west, one on the north. The one on the north side of the court was partially excavated under the direction of Mr. Maudslay, but the traces of his work have well nigh disappeared. The east side of the plaza is marked by one small mound and certain indefinite terraces. On the south terrace, in addition to the large, conspicuous mound, was a small one, rising only 3 or 4 feet above the main terrace level.

The two mounds on the south side were completely excavated during the present year. The buildings laid bare will be spoken of as Structure No. 1 and Structure No. 2. The excavation of Structure No. 1, the beginning of which is shown in PLATE IV, *a*, disclosed a building 105 feet in length by 30 feet in width. It stands upon a terraced platform, which in turn rests upon the substructure (PLATE V). The outer walls stand to an average height of 7 feet, only the lower zone of the façade being left in position. This zone was of plain, unsculptured masonry. An upper zone of from 5 to 7 feet in height was found to have entirely collapsed. This zone appears to have been richly decorated, and to have sloped slightly from the medial to the upper cornice, which consisted mainly of a rich feather or plume decoration, a great part of which has been recovered.

Separating the two zones of the façade was a medial cornice, which was found to consist of a hieroglyphic inscription extending around the building, a feature heretofore unknown in Maya architecture (PLATE VI, *a*). The temple appears to have been flat-roofed. The interior includes rooms (PLATE VI, *b*) or cells, almost devoid of ornament, with the exception of certain sculptured heads (PLATE XI) with grotesque features placed at intervals upon the south wall and tenoned firmly therein. The rooms are entered from the north only, and all appear to have been vaulted in characteristic Maya style. The walls of the building are of great thickness as compared with the area of the rooms, the proportion of wall space to room space being greater here than in any other Maya building heretofore known, with the exception of those at Tikal. The floors of the cells are about 2 feet above the floors of the entering halls, and upon the sill of each entrance is a hieroglyphic inscription, all the blocks of which were found in place. These inscriptions are in perfect condition, and are an exceptionally fine example of glyph carving (PLATE VII; PLATE VIII).

Mr. Morley's interpretation of the inscriptions is as follows:

"The inscription which forms the medial cornice commences at the front northeast corner of the building, with the so-called initial or 'introducing glyph,' which in the majority of all texts introduces an 'initial series' date. Although several of

the glyphs are missing from the beginning of the initial series, it has been possible to decipher the date here recorded, because the 'terminal day' reached by the count is very clearly set forth as being 9 Ahau 18 Mol closing a Katun 19, and since the only Katun 19 in Maya chronology which can end on this day 9 Ahau 18 Mol is Katun 19 of Cycle 9, it is clear that this new initial series records the date 9. 19. 0.0.0., 9 Ahau 18 Mol. Moreover, an inspection of the glyphs of the initial series which have been found, confirms the above reading. Fortunately the text on the sills of the three exterior doorways (PLATE VII) not only confirms this reading, but also establishes beyond doubt the exact period of Maya chronology, to which Structure 1 should be referred. The text in the east doorway records the 'Calendar Round' date 8 Ahau 18 Xul, without further statement as to its proper position in Maya chronology. This date recurred at intervals of 52 years throughout Maya history, one of which was at 9. 18. 19. 16. 0., just 40 days in advance of the initial series date 9. 19. 0.0.0., recorded on the medial cornice of the same building. From its close proximity to the initial series date in point of time, we therefore select the value 9. 18. 19. 16. 0., as the proper initial series value for the date 8 Ahau 18 Xul. As the excavation of the middle and west doorways proceeded, this reading also was amply substantiated. The text in the middle doorway very clearly records the distance number 2 Uinal 0 Kins, that is exactly 40 days. This was immediately followed by the Calendar Round 9 Ahau 18 Mol, which, as previously explained, appears as the initial series date 9. 19. 0.0.0., 9 Ahau 18 Mol on the medial cornice outside. Final confirmation of the foregoing readings was forthcoming in the text from the west doorway. In this inscription the date 9 Ahau 18 Mol, appearing in the middle doorway, is seen to have occurred at the end of Katun 19, thus absolutely fixing its place in Maya chronology.

"The importance of this initial series and the 'Period Ending Date' associated with it, can hardly be overestimated. It is the latest initial series now known in Cycle 9, the first great period of the Maya civilization, a fact of utmost importance in determining the length of this epoch. Again, it is the latest date at Quirigua, following 1 Hotun, or 1800 days after Stela K.,

the latest of the greater monuments, and bringing to a close, so far as now known, the remarkable series of Hotun markers at this city. It establishes, at the same time, another parallel between Quirigua and Copan, the southern metropolis lying only a few miles to the south. At Copan the custom of marking the Hotuns by large monuments, seems to have come to an end at 9. 16. 10. 0.0., 1 Ahau 3 Zip, when Stela N. was erected. After that date the endings of succeeding Hotuns seem to have been marked by temples. At Quirigua the last monument to mark a Hotun ending was Stela K., recording the date 9. 18. 15. 0.0., 3 Ahau 3 Yax, the next succeeding Hotun ending 9. 19. 0.0.0., 9 Ahau 18 Mol being marked by a temple.

"Perhaps the most important fact to which this inscription points, is that the interval between the older Maya civilization of the south and the later civilization of the north is steadily being shortened. Indeed, the time is now at hand to assert positively that the one passed directly into the other without break or gap, other than that suffered by the arts in the conquest of a new and unfavorable environment."

Structure No. 2 is a much smaller building than No. 1, its length being 44 feet and its width 27 feet. It is almost buried within the substructure (PLATE IX, *a*). Its ground plan lacks the symmetry of that of No. 1. The exterior walls consist of two zones, the upper one sloping from medial to upper cornice. Upon each corner of the building and in the middle of the rear façade, is to be seen a peculiar type of embellishment characteristic of the Maya Region. This consists of the upper row of teeth of a huge mouth (PLATE IX, *b*) finished on either side with a sculptured mouth curl. The upper cornice being damaged, the complete system of decoration cannot be determined. The interior is without decoration; the arches are still preserved. A stone vault was uncovered against the wall in the western chamber. No remains were found therein, but it seems almost certainly to have been a tomb. By referring to PLATE X, the ground plan of structures 1 and 2 in proper relative position will be seen and also the relative elevations of stairways, terraces, and façades.

Some minor antiquities were uncovered, which throw light upon the material culture of the ancient inhabitants. A few

celts were found, and a number of flint knives and spear heads. The ceramic remains were meagre, but from the shards recovered Mr. Morris has been able to restore some interesting examples, one of which, a polychrome vase, is here shown (PLATE XI).

In connection with the excavations a considerable work of repair and preservation has been accomplished; the mounting of the hieroglyphic cornice, for example, is shown in PLATE XII. It is a pleasure to state that the future preservation of Quirigua is assured, Mr. Minor C. Keith, of the United Fruit Company, having undertaken to fence the grounds and place a custodian in charge. This, I believe, is the first of the Central American ruins to be so protected.

EDGAR L. HEWETT.

SANTA FÉ.

THE STORY OF THE STADIUM AT ATHENS

It is beginning to be easier for the modern world to understand the prominent position that physical training held in Greek education and in Greek life. "The story of Greek athletics," says Mr. Norman Gardiner in his entertaining book on *Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals*, "has a peculiarly practical interest in the present day in view of the development of athletics which has taken place in the last fifty years, and of the revival of the Olympic games. There are striking resemblances between the history of modern athletics and of Greek."

Our present concern, however, is not with the larger question of Greek athletics, but with a small portion of the field, — with the contests of the Panathenaic Festival of Athens, and more especially with the great Stadium in which for many years the majority of the competitions were held.

Ancient and modern athletics differ, perhaps, most widely in the times and seasons of holding public contests. Our football games, baseball games, and track meets — at least in so far as they still may be called amateur, and the ancient Greeks deprecated the tendency toward professionalism as much as we do, or say we do, to-day — are held on occasional afternoons during certain seasons which for various reasons seem most convenient. The Greeks concentrated their public competitions about fixed periods when a few or a considerable series of days could be devoted wholeheartedly to the contests, literary and musical, as well as athletic, and to the worship of the divinities in whose honor the festivals were celebrated. The names of the festivals which were held all over Greece are almost legion. The four great festivals, at Olympia, Delphi, Nemea, and the Isthmus, were virtually Panhellenic; the Great Panathenaea only pretended to be All-Athenian, as the name indicates, though contestants from abroad also took part, and the festival drew crowds of spectators from all quarters of the Greek world.

On the history of the festival we cannot dwell. The Little Panathenaea were held every year, but all thought was really focussed on the Great Panathenaea which were held every four years. In the third year of each Olympiad Athens was the centre of Hellenic interest. Hecatombaion was the month, which brings the date near the end of July. The festival probably lasted nine days: three days for musical competitions; two more for what we call track athletics; another for horse races; another for the Pyrrhic dance in armor, the torch races in the evening, and an all-night revel; an eighth for the grand procession and the sacrifices; and the ninth, and last, for a regatta at Peiraeus. The usual prizes were vases of olive oil, of no little commercial value.

The Panathenaic procession marked the climax of the festival. Its glory has been perpetuated in marble in the exquisite frieze of the Parthenon. The long and brilliant cavalcade of horsemen, chariots, men and women on foot, animals for sacrifice, flute-players, and all in their bright and graceful costumes beneath a clear southern sky, wound its way down the broad avenue from the Dipylum gate through the market-place, past crowded colonnades and gleaming columns, around the Areopagus and up the slope to the Acropolis, Athena's sacred precinct. At the head passed the Panathenaic ship, its wide-spread sail the *peplos*, or robe, richly embroidered for the city's patron goddess by selected virgins. Philostratus tells us how, with its "thousand oar" it ran along "not drawn by beasts, but gliding on underground machinery," but this was in the late days, and the mechanical contrivance was provided by Herodes Atticus, whose name will meet us again.

Where the athletic contests were held in the time of Pericles we can but guess. To the orator and lawgiver, Lycurgus, — not to be confused with the Spartan Lycurgus, — belongs the credit of establishing the great Panathenaic Stadium. The place selected for it was donated to the state by a certain Deinias, whose gift has rescued his name from oblivion. Nor was he the only benefactor of the time. We possess an inscription on marble, datable in 330 B.C., recording the formal thanks of the state to a man named Eudemus for furnishing a thousand oxen to make the Stadium and the Theatre and for

executing his promise "before the Panathenaea." Nature had favored the site. It lay between two hills at the southeast edge of the city, and required a comparatively small amount of excavation; with the addition of an embankment at one end and a wall about the course, it was ready for use. The Stadium remained in this simple form for several centuries. We hear of some alterations and repairs, once by a Heracleitus and once by a Roman whose name is lost, but nothing in detail. Apparently no seats were erected, but, as always at Olympia, the spectators sat or stood on the sloping banks which surrounded the level of the race course.

About the middle of the second century of the Christian era conditions were entirely changed. A new and far wealthier benefactor arose in the person of the millionaire rhetorician Tiberius Claudius Atticus Herodes, of Marathon. Herodes's father is said to have been a poor man, to whom "Fortune showed an incalculable mass of treasure in one of the houses which he had acquired near the theatre" — though how a poor man acquired several houses is not explained. Philostratus, who tells us the story, continues: "On account of the immensity of the treasure he was more worried than rejoiced, and he wrote to the emperor a letter which ran as follows: 'O king, I have found a treasure in my house. What do you bid me to do about it?' The emperor replied, — Nerva was then on the throne, — 'Use what you have found.' When Atticus remained as anxious as before, and wrote that the amount of the treasure went beyond him, the emperor responded: '*Misus* your find; it is yours.' So Atticus became great, and Herodes still greater, for besides his father's wealth his mother's was added, not much less in quantity than the other."

A long list of benefactions made from this wealth might be enumerated. Olympia, Delphi, Corinth, Athens, and many other cities testify to the philhellenism of both father and son. At the southwest corner of the Acropolis still stand the impressive ruins of the Music Hall, which was erected there by Herodes in 161 A.D., in honor of his deceased wife Regilla — though he had been accused, at least, of having caused her death by a brutal kick.

Some time before Regilla's death Herodes had turned his

attention to the Stadium. It was probably in the year 139 A.D. that he was chosen to have charge of the Panathenaea and at this time made the promise: "You, O Athenians, and whoever of the Greeks shall attend and whoever of the athletes shall compete, I will welcome in a stadium of white marble." He kept his word and completed the task within the four years, although to do so he is said nearly to have exhausted the marble of his quarries on Mt. Pentelicus.

Herodes' munificence, however, was not without its detractors. Athenians found it hard to forgive a piece of sharp practice that the magnate had played after his father's death. The old Atticus had provided in his will that every Athenian citizen should receive annually the sum of one mina. The Athenians readily compacted with Herodes that each should get a "lump sum" of five minae in lieu of the perpetual payment. Then, when they went to the banks for their money, they were confronted with alleged indebtedness of their fathers and grandfathers to Herodes' parents, so that to some was counted out little, to others nothing, and others even found themselves in debt. "And they never ceased to hate him even when he thought that he was doing them the greatest kindness. So they said that the Stadium was well named *Panathenaic*, for it was built of what *all the Athenians* had been defrauded!" So says Philostratus.

But the magnificence of the new building won many encomia. "He wrought a work beyond all the wonders," Philostratus remarks, "for no theatre can rival it." And Pausanias comments enthusiastically: "A thing that is not so attractive to hear about, but is wonderful to behold, is a Stadium of white marble."

For centuries after Herodes the history of the building is entirely unknown to us, but several lime-kilns found on the spot tell the pathetic tale of the destruction of the marble to form lime for mortar to stop the holes of wretched hovels in the Middle Ages. In 1869-1870 a large part of the area of the Stadium was excavated at the expense of King George, and the main features of its structure were revealed.

At the end of the nineteenth century a new Herodes Atticus arose in the person of M. Averhof, a wealthy Greek of Alex-

andria, who conceived the noble idea of restoring the Stadium in Pentelic marble, and bequeathed the necessary funds for the purpose. When the Stadium was reopened for the new "Olympic Games" in 1896, the work was barely begun, but since that time the design has been carried into execution so completely, that now we are able to form a very precise notion of the building as Herodes left it. The result is satisfying in almost every particular (PLATES XIII and XIV).

The new Stadium follows as exactly as possible the plans of the old, and the few remaining fragments of Herodes' work find their place in the new building. A few blocks can be seen, near the tunnel, in one of the accompanying pictures. The principal features of the old Stadium, lacking in the new, are the broad Doric portico above its curved end and an elaborate building with mosaics at the entrance, the present portico being made of wood.

The old Stadium, like the new, had the form of an elongated letter U, opening toward the Ilissus River at the north; but with Greek appreciation of the optical effect of such a refinement, the legs were made not straight but slightly curved. The natural contour of the valley between the two hills made artificial embankment and substructure needless except at the curved end and the northern extremities of the sides. At the southeast corner is a tunnel which leads out behind the building. It has been suggested that this was made for the admission of animals for the "hunts" which in Roman days were held in the Stadium. The emperor Hadrian is said to have made "a hunt of a thousand wild beasts" there, and the building doubtless served frequently for this and other equally elevated sports of the Roman patrons of Athens.

The total width of the level enclosed area was about 109 feet, the length, about 669 feet. The actual course must have been shorter than this, for the Greek *stadion* was a measure equal to 600 Greek feet. Goals and double herms marked the sections of the course, but we do not know just where they were placed. Four double herms have been found, and two of them have been set up at the south end of the area. A wide aisle and a high marble barrier divided the level area from the seats, and above the barrier a metal grating was fastened, perhaps as

a protection from the animals. The gleaming rows of seats arose in two zones to the summit of the slope. Steep stairways divided the seats into convenient sections and a broad aisle separated the zones. It has been estimated that, all told, the seating capacity was something more than 50,000.

What spectacles the ancient building saw we can only picture to our fancy. The fleet runners, the straining wrestlers, the excited spectators in those brilliant days of old can be imagined, in a measure, by comparison with the scenes of the new Stadium as Averhof's bequest has restored it to us.

All honor to Averhof for his generosity, but to Herodes belongs the glory of originating the design. Let Philostratus tell us of his death. "He died of asthma when he was about seventy-six years of age. His end came at Marathon, where he had directed his freedmen to bury him. But the Athenians sent the youths to bring his body to the city. There men of every age went forth to meet the bier, with tears and words of kindly remembrance, like children bereft of a good father. They buried him in the Panathenaic Stadium and inscribed above him this brief and significant epigram :

'Herodes of Marathon, son of Atticus, of whom *all these things* lie in this grave, a man in every way renowned.'

The italicized words seem to be the significant part. "Herodes, we forgive you your fraud, we thank you for your beneficence toward our beloved city. Both good and bad are interred with your bones. Farewell."

CHARLES H. WELLER.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

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AN ANCIENT ROMAN VILLA IN THE MALTESE ISLANDS¹

THE ruins of an ancient Roman villa have been found in the island of Gozo, one of the Maltese group. The ruins are at Ramla Bay, east of the village of Xghara. Farmers have been in the habit of picking up potsherds from a mound near the sea and of using them to make a kind of artificial stone or cement used here for roofing. Professor T. Zammit, curator of the Valletta museum, had trenches dug and uncovered at a depth of one yard a marble pavement. The pavement appears in PLATE XVI. The centre is of colored marble, with a border of bands of black and gray. A wall made of square blocks of local stone and about a yard high is still standing around this and other rooms. It was originally covered with marble in some places and painted stucco in others. This stucco was evidently painted to resemble marble, as red, yellow, and green veins may still be seen. The slabs of marble were probably burned to make lime when the house fell into decay, as remains of fire and pieces of lime were found in corners of several rooms. The destruction of ancient remains which has gone on in this way for centuries in Malta is distressing. Besides the cement made of potsherds, the factory for aerated water was kept going for years with the marble of all sorts dug up by the peasants.

East of the room with the marble floor are the remains of an

¹ On July 7, 1911, Mr. James Oliver Laing, U. S. Consul at Valletta, addressed to the Secretary of State a report, accompanied by photographs, describing an ancient Roman building discovered on the island of Gozo. This report was referred by the Department of State to the Smithsonian Institution, which in turn referred it to the Archaeological Institute of America. Publication in the Bulletin was delayed in order that a plan based upon measurements might be made by Richard Norton, who, late in 1911, visited the site at the request of the President of the Institute. The text of Mr. Laing's report as printed contains a few alterations and additions made by Mr. Norton on the occasion of his visit to the site.

octagonal bath (No. 19 in PLATE XV). This bath was lined with marble of a sort found on the island. Two steps led into it. The drain pipe was in the right-hand corner under a white, square stone. It drained into a ditch cut in the stone and extending along the whole side of the house. Five small stone bases with simple mouldings were found in this bathroom. Possibly they supported figures like the caryatid.

The relative size of the bath and pavement may be understood by comparing them with the seat in the corner of the marble-floored room in PLATE XVI. The seat is within a few inches of four feet long.¹

Besides the marble-floored room, which was probably the *spoliarium*, eighteen others were discovered. Most of these rooms are to the south of the marble room, from which they were entered by a door in the southeast corner. The walls were stuccoed, and fragments of glass and pottery, marble tablets probably from the walls, small fragments of marble statuettes, stone channels, stone benches, tile and mosaic pavement and ruins of several furnaces or stoves were found in them. No coins or bronzes came to light.

One caryatid was found. This is shown on PLATE XVII. It is of stone, and nearly 20 inches high.

The building stands about 125 feet from the sea. The shores of the bay are sandy. Ramla, the name of the bay, is Maltese and also Arabic for the word 'sand.' This sand blew around the ruins and covered them. The house itself was built upon clay. This caused the foundations to sink and the house to fall. The marble pavement shows indentations probably caused by the falling of the roof.

The ruins are in a very primitive part of a very primitive island and are so remote from Valletta, the city where the consulate is situated, that it requires an all-day trip, beginning at 4.30 o'clock in the morning and covering two hours by boat and a number of miles by horse, with walking over villainous goat paths, to reach it.

During the rule of the Grandmasters of the Knights of Malta (1531 to 1798) a fort was built at Ramla and part of the outlying portions of the Roman ruin was torn away.

¹ Exact measurements are given in the plan, Plate XV.

A stone road broken in several places by steps leads from the top of the hill in the rear of the house to within a few feet of the house itself. It has been suggested that this road is contemporary with the villa, but the construction of it is not Roman but plainly Maltese, so there can be little doubt that it was built at the same time as the fort.

JAMES OLIVER LAING.

RUTH EMERSON FLETCHER

RUTH EMERSON was born in New York on November 18, 1870. On the one side she was a great-niece of Ralph Waldo Emerson; on the other a great-granddaughter of Daniel D. Tompkins; thus she came of a stock in which devotion to knowledge and devotion to country were inborn. Her childhood was spent in New York.

In 1889 Miss Emerson was admitted to Bryn Mawr College, to which throughout life she remained enthusiastically loyal, and where, during the four years of her course, she acquired an abiding love for classical literature, and especially for Greece and the Hellenic spirit. One of her fellow-students speaks of her "sheer joy in the beauty of the knowledge disclosed to us." Scholarship to her meant before all else the power to appreciate masterpieces, and her letters from College show vividly the eagerness with which she made her own all that was noble in ancient literature. After graduating with distinction in 1893 she returned to New York and a life of teaching, for which her gift of imparting enthusiasm made her rarely fitted.

In the autumn of 1895 came the opportunity of spending a year abroad, and the eight months, from November of that year to the end of June, 1896, were spent in Athens, with journeys to the Peloponnese, Thessaly, and the Greek islands. The American School has never had a more devoted student, and the present legacy of five hundred dollars¹ is the visible sign of that devotion. The use to which it is proposed to apply it, in making the way easier for women students at Athens, would assuredly have been after her own heart. On her return to New York in the autumn of 1896 she devoted herself again to teaching, until the visit to Greece had a further outcome in her marriage in 1901 to H. M. Fletcher, an English architect.

¹ Bulletin, Vol. III, p. 1.

The rest of her life was spent in England, except for a visit to the United States in the winter of 1904-5. Soon after her return, in June, 1905, a long period of ill-health led to the discovery of lung-disease, and then ensued a struggle five years long, sustained, in the intervals of overmastering weakness and suffering, with marvellous resolution and gallantry. She died at Camberley in Surrey on the 13th of April, 1910.

To those who never saw Mrs. Fletcher it is impossible to give a sense of the vitality and radiance of her nature, but none could come in touch with her, even passingly, and be as if they had not met. "How vividly she enjoyed, how fully she lived! I felt that I learned better ways of being alive." "She seemed to have a spark of something in her that the rest of us missed getting and that made her unforgettable even to those who knew her but slightly." "Her grace and her fine, strong character, so poised and trained." "To all who knew her or even saw her, she gave great gifts — she showed us what the joy of life was, and how to fight heroically." These few words from the letters of her friends, though they tell but of the less intimate side of her character, may convey something of the impression left by the swiftness and lucidity of her mind, and her lavishness in opening for others the treasury of her own gifts and enthusiasms; inevitable, to such a mind, was the appeal of the radiant Athenian landscape, the lucid Hellenic spirit, and inevitable the desire of helping others to their possession.

H. M. F.

THE FUTURE HOME OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME

THE January number of *The Quarterly Bulletin of the American Institute of Architects* presents a brief sketch of the history of the Academy in Rome by Mr. Glenn Brown, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, with twenty illustrations.

The American School of Architecture in Rome was founded in the year 1895 by the architects and artists of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, under the impulse of the notable artistic achievements of the Exposition, which established a point of departure for a new and enlightened interest in the fine arts. From this developed within a few years the American Academy in Rome, for the study of sculpture and painting as well as of architecture. The academy was incorporated by Act of Congress in 1905, about a year before the Archaeological Institute received its national charter. Its Washington office is in the Octagon, the property of the American Institute of Architects, where the Archaeological Institute also has its home.

The first endowment fund, of half a million dollars, was made up by the gifts of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Henry Walters, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Henry C. Frick, and Harvard University. One hundred thousand dollars has since been contributed as a memorial to Charles F. McKim, the first President of the Academy, who in his will left his estate, amounting to about \$200,000 to the Academy, subject to the life interest of his daughter. The present President, Mr. William Rutherford Mead, succeeded Mr. McKim, who died in 1909.

The first home of the Academy was the Villa Aurora; the second, the Villa Mirafiore. The Villa Aurelia, the third and permanent home, is situated on the Janiculum hill. It was devised to the Academy by the will of Mrs. Clara T. Heyland, formerly Miss Jessup of Philadelphia, as a memorial to her

parents, to encourage the study of the Fine Arts. The grounds are on a broad shelf of the Janiculum, surrounded on three sides by public parks. The Villa Aurelia is adjacent to the Villa Pamfili Doria, just above the Spanish Academy, and is not far from St. Peter's and the Vatican. The building has an antiquarian interest in that the sixteenth century wing was built on a part of the old Aurelian wall (PLATES XIX-XXI).

The American School in Rome was established in 1895 under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America. Many well-known classical archaeologists and professors of Latin have served on its Faculty, and it has a large and enthusiastic body of alumni occupying influential positions in the educational institutions of the United States and Canada. The work of the School is of a twofold character—educational and scientific. On the educational side it has had a salutary influence in vitalizing instruction in Latin, in schools and colleges; on the scientific side its work, done chiefly by the professors and fellows, has resulted in valuable contributions on a wide range of subjects. The Archaeological Institute has regularly three Fellows at work in Rome under the auspices of the School, one in Roman Archaeology, one in Christian Archaeology, and one in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies.

The agreement for the consolidation of the School and the Academy was set forth in the Report of the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School (Bulletin III, pp. 13-20). Under the administration of the Academy there will be two schools, a School of Fine Arts and a School of Classical Studies. The advantage of maintaining intimate relations between students of the fine arts and students of archaeology, history, and the classical literatures, is too obvious to need argument in its favor.

An important advance has been made during the past year. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired for the Academy two pieces of property adjoining the Villa Aurelia, and on this land new buildings will be constructed.

Mr. Francis Davis Millet, who almost from the beginning had been Secretary of the Academy, in January last was made the administrative head of the enlarged institution, to look after the general administration, but particularly to supervise

the construction of the new buildings. He was returning from a sojourn in Rome when he lost his life in the Titanic disaster, April 11. The Trustees are now seeking to endow a chair of the Fine Arts in the Academy to perpetuate Mr. Millet's name in association with the enterprise to which he was so deeply devoted. Director Jesse B. Carter, of the School of Classical Studies, is now acting as administrative head of the Academy.

The intimate bonds of fellowship and coöperation between the Institute and the School will be maintained between the Institute and the Academy, and beyond doubt will grow stronger from year to year. As the Academy will represent America in Rome, on the literary as well as the artistic side, so the Institute will represent Rome in America, in the various branches of its activity.

OF CURRENT INTEREST

THE GENERAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 27-31

THE General Meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Philological Association, and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis will be held concurrently in Washington, D.C., on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, December 27, 28, 30, and 31, 1912.

The programme is in charge of a joint committee consisting of two representatives each of the Association, the Institute, and the Society, who at a recent meeting unanimously adopted the outline here announced.

The Washington Society of the Institute will be the host, with the coöperation of the Smithsonian Institution and local universities. The exercises will be held chiefly in the new building of the National Museum. The Raleigh Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street, will be the headquarters. Reasonable rates, European and American, can be arranged also at the Ebbitt House or the Hotel Johnson, and at good boarding houses.

Joint sessions will be held on Friday and Monday evenings. On Saturday evening a general reception will be given by the Washington Society to members and visitors. On Saturday morning meetings will be held in four sections, designated as Semitic and Biblical, Classical Philology, Mediaeval and Renaissance, and American Archaeology. Sessions for papers will be held by the Philological Association, Friday and Saturday afternoons and Monday morning and afternoon; by the Institute, Friday and Saturday afternoons and Monday morning; and by the Biblical Society, Friday morning and afternoon and Saturday afternoon. The meeting on Saturday afternoon may be a joint session of the Association and the Institute.

The Annual Meeting of the Council of the Institute will be

held on Tuesday morning and afternoon, December 31, in the Octagon, in the drawing room adjacent to the office of the Institute.

Inquiries or communications in regard to the programme or arrangements should be addressed to Frank Gardner Moore, Secretary of the American Philological Association, Columbia University, New York City; or to James A. Montgomery, Secretary of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, 6808 Green Street, Germantown, Pa.; or to Mitchell Carroll, General Secretary of the Archaeological Institute, The Octagon, Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

The Third International Archaeological Congress will be held in Rome, October 9-16, 1912. The work of the Congress is distributed in twelve sections: 1. Prehistoric and proto-historic archaeology; 2. Oriental archaeology; 3. Prehellenic archaeology; 4. Italic and Etruscan archaeology; 5. History of classical art; 6. Greek and Roman antiquities; 7. Epigraphy and palaeography; 8. Numismatics; 9. Mythology and history of religions; 10. Ancient topography; 11. Christian archaeology; 12. Organization of archaeological work.

The Fourteenth Session of the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology will be held in Geneva during the first week of September, 1912.

The Eighteenth International Congress of Americanists was held in London, May 27 to June 1, 1912.

Among those who attended from the United States were Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology, and Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the School, who read a paper on the Excavations at Quirigua, which is published in this number of the Bulletin.

An invitation to hold the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists in Washington, D.C., in 1914, was extended by the Smithsonian Institution, the Anthropological Society of Washington, the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute, and the three local Universities; the invitation was accepted.

MR. EDWARD S. CURTIS'S "PICTURE-OPERA"

Mr. Edward S. Curtis's "Picture-opera," called *A Vanishing Race*, was given in Washington, D.C., January 30 and February 1 under the auspices of the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute for the benefit of the Cyrene Excavation Fund. Mr. Curtis is widely known as the author of *The North American Indian*, a monumental work published under the patronage of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, which presents in Mr. Curtis's remarkable photographs, as well as in vivid narrative, the results of his fourteen years of travel and study among the North American Indian tribes. The "picture-opera" is an endeavor to portray, by the harmonious combination of music and pictures and running comment, some of the more striking features in the life of the Indian.

The musical numbers were composed by Henry Gilbert of Boston and were played by an orchestra of twenty-four pieces. Far from being merely adaptations of Indian melodies, they were original compositions manifesting a rich quality of imagination and an unusual sense of orchestral color. The prelude entitled, "The Spirit of Indian Life," is an orchestral interpretation of an Indian folk song. This was followed by a pictorial and musical composition, with appropriate comment, entitled the "Dream of the Ancient Red Man." The dissolving views of the Hunkalawanpi ceremony, "Offering the Skull," portraying the grim, warlike Apaches in their moments of religious fervor, was one of the most effective numbers of the programme. Other numbers deserving of especial mention were entitled, "The Night Scout," "The Mountain Camp," and the "Signal Fire to the Mountain God."

The Washington Society commends *A Vanishing Race* to other societies of the Institute that may wish to avail themselves of it in enlisting the interest of their communities in the archaeology and ethnology of the North American Indian and in the work of the School of American Archaeology.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF MR. FRANCIS DAVIS MILLET

During the convention in Washington of the American Federation of Arts, on the evening of May 10, a special session

was held in the auditorium of the National Museum in commemoration of the life and work of Mr. Francis Davis Millet. Tributes were paid to his character and distinguished services to art by Senators Root and Lodge, Hon. Charles Francis Adams and Dr. Charles D. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution. Among the resolutions presented by the various organizations of which Mr. Millet was a member, was the following, prepared by the officers of the Institute :

The Archaeological Institute of America desires to place on record an expression of appreciation of the life and services of Francis D. Millet, who was a member of the Washington Society.

Mr. Millet was interested in the varied activities of the Archaeological Institute not only as an organization which advances the study of the history of art through excavations and publication, but also as an educational agency in the dissemination of art ideals. He was among the first to recognize the advantage of associating the central administration of the Archaeological Institute with that of the American Institute of Architects, the American Academy in Rome, and the American Federation of Arts in the Octagon, and joined with the Secretary of the Institute of Architects—the owners of the building—in effecting the arrangement whereby the Archaeological Institute was settled in its present offices.

Mr. Millet rendered also most efficient service in bringing about the union of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, which was founded by the Archaeological Institute, with the American Academy in Rome. His large sympathies and engaging personality were an important factor in establishing a happy and permanent relation between the activities of the School in the investigation and study of the literature, history, and art of antiquity with the work of the Academy in the study and practice of the Fine Arts.

Members of the Institute who enjoyed his acquaintance and experienced the inspiration of his unquenchable idealism, feel his loss most keenly ; his lovable spirit, broad sympathy, and helpful coöperation in all good works will ever remain a cherished memory.

A NEW VOLUME FROM THE SCHOOL AT ATHENS

THE American School of Classical Studies at Athens, through its Committee on Publications, has recently brought out "Explorations in the Island of Mochlos," by Richard B. Seager, an attractive book of 111 pages, with 11 colored plates, 32 illustrations in half tone, and 22 illustrations in zinc etching.

The excavations with which this report deals were conducted by Mr. Seager at Mochlos, an island off the north coast of Crete, in the spring and summer of 1908, under a concession obtained by the School. They brought to light an extensive cemetery of the Early Minoan period, in which the tombs, although they had been plundered and used again in later times, still contained many of the objects that had been deposited with the original interments. These relics of early Cretan culture proved a complete surprise, for they showed that the art of the Early Minoan period was by no means so primitive as had previously been supposed. Especially in the matter of stone vases the artists of this time displayed a skill that was hardly surpassed at any later period. Many interesting examples of goldsmith's work were also recovered, as well as pottery, seal stones, and weapons and implements of copper and bronze. All the objects from the cemetery are fully described and illustrated in Mr. Seager's report, which presents a more complete picture of the civilization of Crete in the Early Minoan Age than has hitherto been available, and is unquestionably one of the most important contributions to the history of the Minoan culture that has been made in recent years.

The price of the book is \$6.00. Subscriptions should be sent to Professor George H. Chase, 11 Kirkland Road, Cambridge, Mass.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTI- TUTE OF AMERICA

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

I present my report on the affairs of the Institute from November 16, 1911, to October 31, 1912.

DIVISION OF THE DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

The Executive Committee of the Institute at the meeting in Pittsburgh expressed a desire that I should remain as president of the Institute for another year ; I consented with the understanding that the labors of the office should be lightened by the appointment of two working vice-presidents. In accordance with the request of the Committee, Professor F. W. Shipley and Professor H. L. Wilson were persuaded to assume part of the responsibilities of the president's office, and were elected vice-presidents by a unanimous vote of the Council.

In the division of duties, Professor Shipley was requested to undertake a detailed study of the finances of the Institute from the beginning, utilizing the services and advice of financial experts whenever such might seem to be required ; and also to assist in editing the *Bulletin*. Professor Wilson was asked to look after the Institute's interest in projects of exploration and excavation, to act for the president in all matters relating to the work of the office in Washington, and to assume certain field duties, particularly in the West. The reports which these gentlemen, at the president's request, have prepared (pp. 202-206) give no adequate conception of the amount of time which they have devoted to the work, or of the value of their services to the Institute.

THE SCHOOLS

The Reports published in the following pages give so full a summary of the fruitful activities of the Schools in Athens, Rome, Jerusalem, and Santa Fé, and of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, that detailed comment is unnecessary.

On December 31 of the present year the American School of Classical Studies in Rome will become a part of the American Academy in Rome, being coördinated with a School of Fine Arts under one administration and in one group of buildings (*Bulletin*, III, pp. 13-20). Director Jesse B. Carter of the School becomes the executive head of the Academy. To the advantages of this arrangement reference has previously been made (*Bulletin*, III, p. 2). It is the desire of all that the relations of the enlarged Academy and the Institute shall be intimate and mutually helpful; the report of the Sub-Committee on the reorganization of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome in adjustment to the new conditions is awaited with much interest.

Two years ago representatives of the Managing Committee of the School in Jerusalem inaugurated a campaign for the endowment of this School. Some progress was made, and later by special agreement it was arranged that the thousand dollars appropriated for this School on the budget of 1912-13 might be used to defray the costs of printing and of travel in the quest of funds. From this sum an advance of \$270.47 was made before the beginning of the present fiscal year, leaving a balance of \$729.53 available for the purpose before June 30, 1913. As the times are now more favorable for the securing of this endowment than in any previous period since the founding of the School, we may confidently expect that by the close of the present fiscal year the School in Jerusalem will have so strengthened its financial support as to render further appropriations from the budget of the Institute unnecessary except for the fellowship.

The rapid development of the School of American Archaeology is a just cause for congratulation. This School also is broadening its financial foundations, so that after the close of

the present year it will need to make no draft upon the budget of the Institute beyond the appropriation for the fellowship in American Archaeology.

NEW FOUNDATIONS RECOMMENDED

The president recommends the formation of a Committee on Egyptian Archaeology, coördinate with the present Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies. So important have the American excavations in Egypt become that the time is ripe for the association of the Egyptian work with the Institute as a scientific clearing-house for American investigations in all archaeological fields. Moreover the collections of Egyptian antiquities in the United States and Canada now bulk so large in artistic and scientific interest that the Institute owes it to the world to do its share in the training of scholars to interpret them.

The president suggests that steps be taken immediately to see whether funds can be secured for the establishment of an American School in Peking, organized on the lines of the other foreign schools of the Institute. The aim of this school should be twofold, to train men to interpret the art of the Orient to the Occident and to make the art of the Occident intelligible to the Orient. Some of the most important collections of Oriental art in the world are in America; the Institute should do its part in emphasizing their cultural value and extending their influence for the refinement of our creative art by equipping scholars and artists who will understand their significance as an expression of the Oriental mind. The establishment of relations between two potent civilizations on the plane of the ideal, beyond the disturbing influences of political entanglements, should contribute effectively not only to the cultural uplift but also to the peace of the world.

Requests have so frequently come to the officers of the Institute for advice in regard to the organizing and maintenance of local museums that they unite in recommending the formation of a Committee on Museums, consisting of experts who will hold themselves in readiness to render any assistance possible to Affiliated Societies requesting help in this division of their work (p. 197).

PUBLICATIONS

During the past years gratifying testimonies have been received from European as well as American scholars to the scientific value of the *American Journal of Archaeology*. It is not possible to maintain the technical character of this publication and at the same time adapt it to the purposes of the members of the Institute who are interested in archaeological work and desire to be informed briefly of the progress of discovery and research in many fields. At the meeting in Washington a plan for a non-technical journal to take the place of the present *Bulletin* will be presented to the Council for consideration.

It is earnestly hoped that the publication of a series of monographs, recommended in a previous report (*Bulletin*, II, p. 7), will be arranged in the near future.

LECTURES

Attention is called to the list of lectures given in the Report of the General Secretary. On account of the rapid increase in the numbers of lecture centres, the difficulty of obtaining lecturers has been greatly augmented; at the present time not nearly enough lectures can be provided to meet the local requirements. Many acceptable lecturers are unable to leave their regular duties long enough to serve the Institute as fully as they desire because such absence involves financial loss. Three more lectureships, like the Charles Eliot Norton Lectureship which Mr. James Loeb founded, are urgently needed. No division of the Institute's work is more useful, or promising.

For the same reason it has been exceedingly difficult to reduce the lecture system to a settled routine, through which alone the fullest benefit can be derived from the lectures. Experience shows that it will be well to issue the invitations to lecturers for a given year immediately after the Council has passed the budget for that year; and to undertake to have the schedule for the fall and winter substantially complete by the beginning of the preceding summer, so that local officers can make their plans and arrangements in advance, and can announce their courses as early as shall seem expedient. In

order to unify the practice of the Affiliated Societies in arranging for lectures so as to make the task of the lecturer as easy as possible, a circular upon the subject has been prepared for the use of local officers.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

For more than twenty years after the founding of the Institute the entire responsibility of administration rested upon the president, who only at intervals availed himself of the help of others. As the scope of activities was enlarged by the forming of new societies and the development of the lecture system, the burden of work became too great for one person to carry, and at the request of the president, Professor John Williams White, in 1902 the office of Secretary was divided. The former duty of the Secretary, the keeping of the minutes of meetings of the Council, was assigned to a newly created officer, the Recorder; to the Secretary was committed "the general charge of establishing new societies and of increasing the membership" (*Twenty-third Annual Report of the Council*, 1901-02, p. 5) "in consultation with the president, and with the approval of the Executive Committee." That this differentiation of administrative functions was warranted by the conditions is clear from the results.

The Report of the treasurer of the Institute for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1902, shows that the total income of the Institute in that year from ten Affiliated Societies (the Boston, New York, Baltimore, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Detroit, Wisconsin, Cleveland, Connecticut, and Missouri Societies) was \$7421.59; there were then no invested funds, and the income from all other sources (from the Schools at Athens and Rome, \$1600.00; publications, \$1266.11; interest, \$80.62) was \$2946.73, making a total income of \$10,368.32. Five years later, in the year ending August 31, 1907, the income from eighteen Affiliated Societies was \$11,808.43, the total income \$14,593.07. In the last fiscal year, which rounds out a decade since the reorganization of 1902, the income from forty Affiliated Societies was more than \$21,000.00 (p. 196); in the ten years the membership of the Institute, after making deduc-

tions for losses due to death and withdrawal, had risen from 1052, in 1901-02, to 2987, in 1911-12.

This rapid enlargement of membership brought with it weighty responsibilities and new problems. First came the extension of the Institute's work to the West, later to the Dominion of Canada. The necessity of having an administrative centre in immediate touch with all parts of the country became apparent; the incorporation of the Institute by act of Congress was procured (*Bulletin*, III, p. 155), and in January, 1907, an office was opened in Washington, the city which above all others in the United States provides the facilities needed in the administration of organizations having both national and international interests and relations. For a time the office of the Institute was in a room of the George Washington University. The advantages of the present location, in The Octagon, are noted elsewhere (p. 206); a description of The Octagon, with illustrations, has already been published in the *Bulletin* (Vol. II, p. 115).

The concentration of administrative details in the office in Washington not only facilitated the handling of work but made possible further extension through the founding of new Societies and the organization of new enterprises. By the end of 1910 the duties of the Secretary had become so heavy as to require his whole time. Fortunately for the Institute, Professor Carroll was able so to arrange his affairs as to give his undivided attention to its work; to his whole-hearted devotion, to his willingness to undertake any task, no matter how arduous, which the interests of the Institute might seem to impose, the success of our work in the past few years has been largely due.

With the formation of Affiliated Societies in the newer cities, particularly in the West, the work of the Institute has become more distinctly educational. The lecture system has acquired an importance which it did not have when the Societies were confined to large cities near the Atlantic Seaboard; of especial significance, in this connection, is the development of "Extension Courses" (pp. 205, 209). There is further a wide-spread and insistent demand for a non-technical archaeological journal, which shall bring to our mem-

bers the results of discovery and investigation in a concise, attractive form. In not a few cities, public-spirited men wish to found Museums of Art, and welcome the assistance of the Institute; the remarkable development of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles is familiar to all, and its "Ground-breaking," on November 16, will be an occasion of much more than local interest. The Institute has clearly, as a part of its mission, the task of bringing to cities in all parts of the country lectures by men who speak with authority; of supplying authoritative literature, and of stimulating local activities in many ways toward the attainment of those ideals which the founders of the Institute cherished.

The multiplication of office details and increase of expenses which necessarily accompanied the enlargement of membership have forced the development of an administrative routine economical of time and of money. Every detail has been brought under scrutiny with the view to suggesting improvement in working method.

If we leave out of account the Schools, which are administered through their Managing Committees, and confine our attention to the activities of the Institute present and prospective, we shall find that these group themselves naturally in three departments, as follows :

Organization of the Institute by Departments :

A. *Department of Investigation :*

Exploration.
Excavation.
Research.

B. *Department of Publication :*

Series of Monographs (not yet established ; *Bulletin*, II, p. 7).
Technical Journal (*American Journal of Archaeology*).
Popular Journal (an outgrowth of the present *Bulletin*).

C. *Department of Education :*

Maintenance and Extension of Membership in Affiliated Societies.
Distribution of Publications.
Lecture System.

In accordance with the revised Regulations defining the duties of the officers of the Institute (*Bulletin*, III, pp. 158-159), the supervision of the Departments of Investigation and Publication is the province of the President, while the Department of Education is in charge of the General Secretary.

Hereafter in case the President wishes to be relieved of a part of his responsibilities, an obvious solution would be the referring to a vice-president of the supervision of all matters relative to publication.

In the light of experience no point has become more clear than this, that in order to be effective the General Secretary's work, so far from being merely administrative, must be educational in the best and highest sense.

FINANCES

Full details of income and expenditures for the ten months ending June 30 are given in the report of the Treasurer, p. 274.

The moving forward of the end of the fiscal year from August 31 to June 30 on a few months' notice proved to be inconvenient for several Societies, and the time for making remittances to the Treasurer of the Institute was in some cases extended. Supplementing the table showing the distribution of membership and income from Affiliated Societies for the ten months ending June 30 (p. 210) a detailed report of the department of Canada to August 31 is here given.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES IN CANADA September 1, 1911 to August 31, 1912

SOCIETY	MEMBERSHIP			RECEIPTS		
	Life	Annual	Total	Life	Annual	Total
Halifax	6	38	44	—	\$325.00	\$325.00
St. John	5	40	45	\$300	53.10	353.10
Quebec	4	33	37	—	200.00	200.00
Montreal	35	50	85	400	600.00	1000.00
Ottawa	13	44	57	100	150.00	250.00
Toronto	22	47	69	—	345.00	345.00
Hamilton	—	52	52	—	260.00	260.00
Winnipeg	10	83	93	—	252.00	252.00
Regina	2	48	50	—	97.90	97.90
Edmonton	2	56	58	200	345.00	545.00
Calgary	6	46	52	400	198.65	598.65
Vancouver	6	58	64	400	133.20	533.20
Victoria	5	49	54	600	164.00	764.00
Total	116	644	760	\$2400	\$3123.85	\$5523.85

Reckoning the income received from Affiliated Societies in the United States before June 30 as \$14,302.95, and adding the income from the Canadian Societies to August 31 we have \$19,826.80 as the sum received by the Treasurer of the Institute from the Societies for the year 1911-12; since on June 30 there was in the hands of the local treasurers in the United States a total of more than \$1600.00, chiefly annual dues credited to 1911-12, of which the greater part will appear in the Institute's financial statement of 1912-13, we are safe in estimating the income from the Affiliated Societies in 1911-12 as more than \$21,000.00. It seems more fair to the Societies to leave the exact statement of the receipts from them for the fiscal year 1911-12 until the end of the year 1912-13, by which time they will have adjusted their bookkeeping and remittances to the new date of closing the year's accounts. For this reason the publication of the financial statements of the local treasurers is deferred.

Attention is particularly called to the inventory of securities (p. 279), showing that the invested funds of the Institute now amount to a total of \$32,000.00, producing an income of \$1520.00 a year. It is hoped that within a short time the General Endowment Fund, of which the unsolicited gift of Mr. James Speyer (*Bulletin*, III, p. 149) is the corner-stone, may be raised to at least \$100,000.00. Of the other endowments needed to place the work of the Institute upon a firm foundation it is not necessary here to speak.

The subject of the funding of life membership fees is too complicated to be taken up in this report. It may suffice to say that until seven years ago no steps were taken to conserve these as income-producing funds; that at the meeting of the Council in 1895, upon the urgent recommendation of the Secretary, it was voted that hereafter fees derived from life memberships should be funded, it being understood that the uninvested fees might be kept as a bank balance; that the investigations of Professor Shipley have brought to light a discrepancy between the amount of the life membership fee now charged and the amount that should be charged according to the actuarial tables upon which the calculations of life insurance are based; and that a resolution covering the subject will be presented at the next meeting of the Council.

In the past year, though no large gifts were received, excellent progress was made in simplifying and unifying the financial administration of the Institute, which now seems on a good business basis. All things considered, our finances were never in a better condition.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

During the past year several invitations have been extended to the Institute to participate through representatives in Congresses and meetings of more than ordinary interest.

Of the Institute's representation at the Congress of Americanists in London mention has already been made (*Bulletin* III, p. 187). Professor Robert F. Harper was invited to represent the Institute at the Fourth International Congress of the History of Religions, in Leyden; and Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin, Mr. William H. Buckler, President of the Baltimore Society, and Professor George M. Whicher were requested to serve as delegates at the Archaeological Congress in Rome.

The General Secretary represented the Institute at the Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the University of Pittsburgh. Professor George A. Barton was appointed a delegate to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia on the occasion of the celebration of the Centenary Anniversary of its founding; and Vice-President Wilson represented the Institute at the Annual General Meeting of the American Philosophical Society.

The President accepted an invitation to represent the Institute at the conferring of the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects upon Mr. George B. Post, in Washington; both the President and the General Secretary were present at the exercises in commemoration of the life and work of Mr. Francis Davis Millet (*Bulletin*, III, p. 188).

A PERSONAL WORD

In retiring from office in the Institute after ten years of service — five years as secretary and five as president — I may, perhaps, be permitted a personal word.

First, I wish to express the feeling of deep indebtedness that I have toward those, who, by direct effort and by financial sup-

port, have assisted in every undertaking that gave promise of advancing the interests of the Institute. The friendships that have sprung from community of counsel and of aims will remain among the most cherished possessions of life.

The duties of an exacting professorship, and remoteness from the large cities, have made it impossible for me to accomplish all that might have been accomplished for the Institute by some one differently situated. In relinquishing the responsibilities which the Council intrusted to me, I cannot refrain from voicing the conviction that the Institute has only begun to realize the possibilities of its twofold mission, the advancement of knowledge in a most important field of human achievement, and the wide dissemination of the highest ideals of art and learning. It has a place of honor among the agencies that minister to the intellectual and spiritual hunger of mankind. In many centres, there are those who find in it an effective instrument for the combating of philistinism and for the advancement of culture, as well as those who look to it for the encouragement and support of work of investigation. In the well-balanced union of the two interests lies its strength. Rash would he be who, at the present time, would essay to forecast the range and limits of its influence.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,
October 31, 1912.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT F. W. SHIPLEY

To the President of the Archaeological Institute of America :

SIR, — I beg to report upon my work as Vice-President for the past year. In accordance with your wishes I undertook a detailed study of the finances of the Institute from the beginning, availing myself, in portions of the field, of the work of others more familiar with the problems involved. The complete report is too lengthy to be printed here in full ; I prefer to place it in your hands and to ask you to incorporate in the part of the President's report relating to the finances of the Institute such portions as you may wish to print. I suggest that an abstract of the report be sent out with the Docket to the members of the Executive Committee and of the Council in order that they may have before them the data necessary for the consideration of certain proposals which I expect to present to the Council in relation to life membership fees.

I have also given considerable time to editorial work upon the *Bulletin*, and to a study of the problems relating to this publication and to the proposed substitution of a more attractive non-technical publication to take its place.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. SHIPLEY.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
October 29, 1912.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT H. L. WILSON

To the President of the Archaeological Institute of America:

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my report on the affairs of the Institute entrusted to my care since the last meeting of the Council.

EXCAVATION AND EXPLORATION

The continuation of the war between Italy and Turkey made impossible the continuance of the operations at Cyrene during the past year. In the meantime, pending the restoration of peace and the resumption of operations in the Cyrenaica, it was thought best to make an examination of sites available for excavation along the coast of Asia Minor. The yacht of Mr. Allison V. Armour was again placed at the service of the Institute, and in April Mr. Armour and Mr. Richard Norton visited Cyzicus. The inspection of other sites was prevented by the closing of the Dardanelles; a report on the conditions at Cyzicus will be presented at the meeting of the Council.

The continued coöperation of the St. Louis Society of the Institute and the United Fruit Company in the excavation of Quirigua resulted in a campaign of great fruitfulness. As the preliminary report of the Director has already appeared in print (*Bulletin*, III, pp. 163-171), we need only refer to it here. The completion of the work and the final publication of the results will be eagerly awaited.

The American excavation at Sardes under the direction of Professor Howard Crosby Butler and Mr. William H. Buckler has this year again produced some remarkable results, particularly of an epigraphic character. Not only have very interesting Greek inscriptions been found,—one of them one hundred and thirty-nine lines in length,—but many complete Lydian inscriptions and one bilingual inscription in Lydian and Aramaic, which promises to solve the problem of the Lydian language. Once this is achieved, it is perhaps not extravagant to hope

that thereby light may be thrown on the tradition of the Lydian origin of the Etruscans.

THE SOUTHWEST SOCIETY

At the last meeting of the Council a petition of the Southwest Society, involving its financial relations to the Institute, was referred to the officers of the Institute with power (*Bulletin*, III, p. 144). For some years this Society had been working under special financial arrangements with the Institute in order that it might more freely devote itself to the development of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles. Since the Museum was already organized, and the cornerstone of its new building was about to be laid, the continuation of the old arrangement seemed no longer necessary for the Society or desirable for the Institute. A conference was therefore arranged at Santa Fé in August, at which Charles F. Lummis and Hector Alliot were present representing the Southwest Society, and H. L. Wilson acting for the officers of the Institute. As the representatives of both interests were found to be of one mind, an agreement was immediately drawn up. This agreement, with slight verbal changes, was afterwards unanimously ratified at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southwest Society, to which H. L. Wilson and Mitchell Carroll were specially invited as officers of the Institute. It is as follows:

1. The officers of the Southwest Society shall cause to be formed a Los Angeles Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, which shall bear the same relation to the Institute as do all other affiliated societies. The initial members of the Los Angeles Society shall be the present Life Members of the Institute, together with a sufficient number of Annual Members to make the required minimum of fifty (50).

2. The officers of the Archaeological Institute of America agree to contribute to the Southwest Museum the full amount due in arrears (\$2688.98).

Signed: H. L. WILSON, *Vice-President of the Archaeological Institute of America.*

MITCHELL CARROLL, *General Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America.*

CHARLES F. LUMMIS, *Secretary and Member of the Executive Committee, Southwest Society.*

HECTOR ALLIOT, *Member of the Executive Committee, Southwest Society.*

In fulfilment of this pledge, the officers of the Southwest Society, assisted by the General Secretary, at once organized a Los Angeles Society of the Institute; and a remittance for all arrears of dues was forwarded to the Treasurer of the Institute in New York. An equal amount was at once remitted by the Treasurer of the Institute to the local treasurer in Los Angeles, as a contribution to the Southwest Museum; and the Southwest Society ceased to exist as an Affiliated Society of the Institute.

EXTENSION LECTURES

Early in the last fiscal year from the branch of the Colorado Society of the Institute in Colorado Springs there came a request for a series of lectures to be given in Colorado Springs during the month of July, 1912. Funds were raised locally to meet the expenses, the necessary arrangements were made, and forty-two lectures on Greek, Roman, and American subjects were given during four weeks by three lecturers. Day by day the number of attendants on these lectures steadily increased, and so great was the interest aroused that the local branch more than doubled its membership. The executive committee, at the close of the series, guaranteed the necessary funds for a similar course in the summer of 1913.

Similar "Extension Courses" were given in August and September at San Diego, California, where by special invitation of the officers of the local society twenty-nine lectures were given in ten days by six lecturers. Here, too, the local society asked that provision be made for a similar course of lectures next summer.

These results so impressed the representatives of the Western societies present at a conference held in San Diego on September 6 and 7, that they gave the movement unanimous approval and recommended its wider extension in the West. At the present writing, ten of our Western societies and branches have asked that arrangements be made for courses of archaeological lectures in 1913 extending over periods of one to three weeks. In view of the large possibilities of this kind of work for the diffusion of knowledge and for the upbuilding of the Affiliated Societies, the Council will be requested to authorize it as a part of the regular lecture system, and to allow the special funds raised for

the expenses of such lectures to pass through the treasury of the Institute.

THE OFFICE IN WASHINGTON

Soon after the last meeting of the Council, it became apparent that the growing volume of business demanding attention in the office of the Institute in Washington could not be successfully transacted by the staff then employed. A committee took the matter under consideration and decided that it was expedient to install a numerical filing system, with a card catalogue of correspondence, and to adopt a more adequate method of book-keeping. While the question of meeting the additional charge for clerical service was under consideration, an unsolicited gift of three hundred dollars for this purpose from a friend of the Institute rendered it unnecessary to ask the Executive Committee for a special appropriation. The task of bringing the files and books of the office up to date was assigned to an experienced filing clerk, and will be practically completed before the next meeting of the Council.

The wisdom of the Council in accepting the invitation to locate the office of the Institute in the Octagon is becoming clearer as the second year of occupancy draws to a close. Apart from other considerations, on both the scientific and the administrative side, it is very advantageous to the Institute to have the direct relations thus made possible with other national bodies having their headquarters in Washington.

H. L. WILSON.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

October 28, 1912.

Archaeological
Institute of
America

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL
SECRETARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IN-
STITUTE OF AMERICA

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

I HAVE the honor to present a report on matters pertaining to the office of the General Secretary of the Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912; together with supplementary statements relative to the period from July 1 to October 31, 1912.

1. THE WORK OF THE OFFICE IN WASHINGTON

The business of the office in Washington is steadily growing in volume. In order that the bookkeeping, files, and records of the Institute might be brought down to date in accordance with approved methods, a friend who wishes his name withheld gave a sum of money for this purpose early in the year. The results of the expenditure may be seen by inspecting the files and books and card catalogues of the office.

Generous gifts have also been received from friends for the furnishing of the office. An inventory of the furniture now owned by the Institute is as follows :

INVENTORY OF OFFICE FURNITURE

1 Turkish rug (Oushak)	Gift \$200.00
1 Mahogany (large) office table	100.00
3 Large pictures, framed	" 30.00
2 Small tables	" 10.00
4 Oak chairs	" 10.00
2 Mahogany desks with trays	125.00
1 Mahogany filing cabinet, with equipment . .	150.00
2 L. C. Smith typewriters	200.00
1 Office chair (swivel)	8.50
1 Side office chair	6.00
1 Typewriter chair	6.50
1 Oak bookcase	10.00
1 Stencil cabinet with trays and stencils . . .	25.00
2 Dozen transfer cabinets (boxes)	9.60
1 Underwood duplicator	17.00
Total	<u>\$907.60</u>

How great is the volume of administrative detail requiring the attention of the General Secretary may be understood from the following summary, covering the period September 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912:

1. Correspondence.
 - a. Letters received 3021
 - b. Second-class parcels received 185
 - c. Telegrams received 63
 - d. Letters mailed 3896
 - e. Second-class parcels mailed 720
 - f. Telegrams sent 59
 - g. Certificates sent 398
2. Installation of Numerical Filing System.
3. Membership List.
 - a. Revision of General List of Members (record of new members, resignations, and deaths).
 - b. Preparation of Certificates of Membership, annual and life.
 - c. Preparation of Stencil List for addressing Wrappers for mailing the *Journal* and the *Bulletin*.
4. Bookkeeping.
 - a. Posting of Cash Book.
 - b. Keeping of Petty Cash Account.
 - c. Preparation of Vouchers.
5. Publications.
 - a. Preparation of Subscription Lists for the *Journal* and *Bulletin*.
 - b. Filling of orders for Publications.
 - c. Securing and printing of Advertisements.
 - d. Preparation of Wrappers.
6. Lecture System.
 - a. Securing of Lecturers.
 - b. Preparation and distribution of Itineraries.
 - c. Preparation of Press Notices and distribution to Local Secretaries.
7. Welcoming of members of the Institute visiting Washington.

The office force during the past year has consisted of one regular stenographer, and a second stenographer employed at certain seasons; a filing clerk, an addressing clerk, and a janitor employed for part time.

2. FIELD WORK

Since the last meeting of the Council the General Secretary has spent about five months (including his vacation period in

the summer) in the field, visiting Affiliated Societies, conferring with their officers, becoming acquainted with the membership, presenting the work of the Institute, and assisting in the formation of new Societies. He has visited the Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Pittsburgh Societies in the East, and all of the Societies in the Western States. In accordance with the vote of the Council (*Bulletin*, III, p. 144) he undertook the formation of a Southern Circuit, assisting in the organization of Societies in Richmond and Nashville, and preparing the way for similar organizations in Louisville and Atlanta. He spent his entire summer in the West, lecturing in "Extension Courses" in Colorado Springs, Santa Fé, and San Diego, assisting in the organization of three new Societies, and visiting other Societies.

On September 6 and 7, the Secretary joined Vice-President Wilson in an informal conference with representatives of various Western Societies in San Diego. The Societies in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Colorado, the State of Washington and Vancouver were represented, and the discussions were stimulating and fruitful.

3. PUBLICATIONS

The receipts from subscriptions and sale of publications for the period September 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, were \$1266.68, as follows:

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
		Remitted to Willard V. King, <i>Treasurer</i> .	
Subscriptions.	\$1110.36	December 26, 1911	\$ 400.00
Sale of Publications	85.72	May 25, 1912	500.00
Advertising	70.00	June 7, 1912	300.00
Interest. . . . .	.60	June 27, 1912	50.00
	<u>\$1266.68</u>		<u>\$1250.00</u>
		Balance in Bank, June 30, 1912	\$16.68
			<u>\$1266.68</u>

Since July 1, a remittance of \$250 has been sent to the Treasurer of the Institute, from receipts from bills outstanding at the close of the last fiscal year.

The circulation of the *American Journal of Archaeology* and the *Bulletin* of the Archaeological Institute at the close of the fiscal year, was as follows:

Mailed to members of the Institute	3208
Mailed to Subscribers	277
Exchanges	138
Mailed to Free List	58
Total	3681

4. TABLE SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

September 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912

UNITED STATES

FOUNDED	SOCIETY	MEMBERSHIP			RECEIPTS	
		Life	Annual	Total	Total	Life
1879	Boston	45	172	217	\$1,369.51	
1884	New York	30	139	169	1,475.00	\$200.00
1884	Baltimore	19	74	93	450.00	
1889	Pennsylvania	13	95	108	1,000.00	100.00
1889	Chicago	10	85	95	925.00	
1889	Detroit	17	63	80		
1889	Wisconsin	3	22	25	200.00	
1895	Cleveland	2	33	35	300.00	
1898	Connecticut	7	43	50	400.00	
1902	Washington	18	200	218	2,100.00	400.00
1902	Iowa	3	45	48	376.00	
1903	Pittsburgh	4	60	64	368.00	
1904	Colorado	22	78	100	512.10	
1905	Cincinnati	8	24	32	80.00	
1906	St. Louis	11	116	127	676.84	
1906	Rochester	1	32	33	250.00	
1906	San Francisco	7	43	50	200.00	
1906	Kansas City	5	84	89	250.00	
1906	Washington State	4	58	62	200.00	
1908	Rhode Island	12	50	62	500.00	
1908	New Jersey	4	54	58	475.00	
1909	Portland, Ore.	6	28	34	121.10	
1909	Buffalo	7	47	54	400.00	
1910	Minnesota	2	56	58	174.40	
1910	Kansas State		40	40	50.00	
1911	Hartford	5	49	54	350.00	
1911	Syracuse	8	89	97	1,100.00	500.00
		273	1879	2152	\$14,302.95	\$1,200.00

DEPARTMENT OF CANADA

September 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912¹

FOUNDED	SOCIETY	MEMBERSHIP			RECEIPTS	
		Life	Annual	Total	Total	Life
1908	Montreal	35	50	85	\$800.00	\$400.00
1908	Ottawa	13	44	57	250.00	100.00
1908	Toronto	22	47	69	200.00	
1909	Winnipeg	10	83	93	168.00	
1909	Halifax	6	38	44	325.00	
1909	St. John	5	40	45	353.10	300.00
1910	Quebec	4	33	37	200.00	
1911	Vancouver	6	58	64	419.19	400.00
1911	Victoria	5	49	54	440.00	400.00
1911	Calgary	6	46	52	250.00	200.00
1911	Edmonton	2	56	58	520.00	100.00
		114	544	658	\$3,924.29	\$1,900.00

5. MEMBERSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE

The preceding tables give the membership of the Institute together with the Receipts from the Affiliated Societies for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1912. In the twenty-one Societies in the United States that completed their reports by the close of the fiscal year there were less than 10 per cent of the annual membership in arrears; the average expenditure for local expenses was about 10 per cent; so that about 80 per cent of the aggregate annual fees from these Societies was transmitted to the Treasurer of the Institute. Owing to the shortening of the fiscal year to ten months (September 1, 1911–June 30, 1912) by vote of the Council at its last meeting, six Societies (Detroit, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Washington State, Minnesota and Kansas State Societies) had not completed their remittances by July 1.

Five new Societies in the United States and one in Canada will ask for admission at the next meeting of the Council:

¹A supplementary statement to August 31 is given on p. 198.

New Societies to be admitted Dec. 31, 1912

SOCIETY	LIFE	ANNUAL	TOTAL
Richmond	2	48	50
Nashville	1	54	55
Hamilton		52	52
Colorado Springs	2	50	52
San Diego	2	48	50
Los Angeles	32	20	52
	39	272	311

The Los Angeles Society is a continuation of the Southwest Society which in September authorized the formation of this Society in full conformity to the regulations of the Institute. The Southwest Society itself will now devote its entire energies to the Southwest Museum. At the time this change was effected the Southwest Society completed its promised payment of annual fees to the Treasurer of the Institute (\$2688.98), and this amount by authorization of the Executive Committee was returned to the Society as a contribution to the Southwest Museum.

We now have a total of forty-five Societies, thirteen in the Eastern, ten in the Central, two in the Southern, seven in the Western, States and thirteen in the Dominion of Canada. Our membership consists of ten Foreign Honorary Members, six Patrons, four hundred and twenty-eight Life Members and two thousand seven hundred and twenty-one Annual Members, a grand total of three thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

6. LECTURES BEFORE THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES, 1911-12

The lecturers for the Institute during the past year, with their appointments and subjects of their lectures, are as follows:

I. EASTERN CIRCUIT, UNITED STATES

The Eastern Circuit in the United States embraces Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, New York, Princeton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Washington, Pa., Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse.

November and December, 1911

Professor Franz Cumont, Director of the Royal Museum at Brussels, Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer on the James Loeb Foundation (Baltimore,

New York, and Princeton Societies). Subject: *Roman Eschatology illustrated by Monuments and Inscriptions.* (Illustrated.)

November, 1911, and April, 1912

Professor Caspar René Gregory of the University of Leipzig, Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer on the James Loeb Foundation (all the other societies of this circuit). Subject: *Mount Sinai: its Monasteries and Manuscripts.*

December, 1911

Professor Joseph Clark Hoppin of Washington, D.C., Member of the American Expedition to Cyrene. Subject: *The American Excavations at Cyrene, North Africa, 1910-11.* (Illustrated.)

February, 1912

Professor Albert T. Clay of Yale University. Subject: *Recent Discoveries in Babylonia.* (Illustrated.)

April, 1912

Professor Francis G. Allinson of Brown University, Professor in the American School at Athens (1910-11). Subject: *Life in the Country Demes of Attica.* (Illustrated.)

II. EASTERN CIRCUIT, CANADA

The Eastern Circuit in Canada embraces Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

November and December, 1911

Professor Franz Cumont, Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer on the James Loeb Foundation (Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto Societies). Subject: *Roman Eschatology illustrated by Monuments and Inscriptions.* (Illustrated.)

November, 1911

Professor Harry L. Wilson of Johns Hopkins University. Subject: *Ancient Cities of Etruria and their Buried Treasure.* (Illustrated.)

January, February, 1912

Professor William Fenwick Harris of Cambridge, Mass., President of the Boston Society. Subject: *The Greek Theatre and the Greek Drama.* (Illustrated.)

March, 1912

Professor Caspar René Gregory, Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer on the James Loeb Foundation. Subject: *Mount Sinai: its Monasteries and Manuscripts.*

III. CENTRAL CIRCUIT

The Central Circuit embraces the Societies and Branches in Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Oxford (Ohio), St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

November and December, 1911, and February, 1912

Professor Caspar René Gregory, Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer on the James Loeb Foundation. Subject: *Mount Sinai: its Monasteries and Manuscripts*.

January and February, 1912

Professor Walter Miller of the University of Missouri. Subject: *Delphi and the Oracle of Apollo*. (Illustrated.)

March, 1912. (Partial Circuit)

Professor T. Lindsey Blayney of the Central University of Kentucky. Subject: *An Introduction to Gothic Art*. (Illustrated.)

IV. WESTERN CIRCUITS, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The Western Circuit in the United States embraces Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, San Diego, Los Angeles, Stanford, University, San Francisco, Berkeley, Portland, Walla Walla, and Seattle; in Canada, Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, and Winnipeg.

September and October, 1911

Professor Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale University. Subject: *Herod the Hellenizer and the Monuments of His Age*. (Illustrated.)

November and December, 1911

Professor Charles Knapp of Columbia University. Subject: *The Roman Theatre*. (Illustrated.)

January and February, 1912

Professor Caspar René Gregory of the University of Leipzig. Subject: *Mount Sinai: its Monasteries and Manuscripts*.

March and April, 1912

Professor Charles T. Currelly of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. Subjects: *The Exodus of the Hebrews* and *Egyptian Tombs*. (Illustrated.)

PARTIAL CIRCUITS

In addition, the following appointments before several or single societies were filled:

On the Eastern Circuit: Professor Miller lectured before the Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse Societies; Professor Blayney before the Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Princeton Societies.

On the Central Circuit: Professor Knapp lectured before the Kansas State, Kansas City, and Cincinnati Societies; Professor Wilson before the Winnipeg, Minnesota, and Iowa Societies; and Professor Currelly before the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Kansas State Societies.

The officers of the Institute wish to express their indebtedness not only to the gentlemen named above but also to the following lecturers: Professor George A. Barton of Bryn Mawr College (lectures before the Pennsylvania

and Pittsburgh Societies); Dr. George Bryce of Winnipeg (Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Edmonton Societies); Professor Wallace N. Stearns of the University of North Dakota (Minnesota Society); Professor Allan Marquand of Princeton University (Washington Society); Dr. G. A. Reisner (Boston Society); Professor Frank Cole Babbitt of Trinity College (Hartford Society); Professor F. W. Shipley of Washington University (St. Louis Society); Professor A. M. Wilcox of the University of Kansas (Kansas City Society).

In conclusion, I desire to express my hearty thanks to the Secretaries of the Institute in Canada and in the Western States, and to the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Affiliated Societies, to whose unfailing courtesy and coöperation we are largely indebted for the results attained.

MITCHELL CARROLL.

OFFICE OF THE INSTITUTE,
October 31, 1912.

American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to report on the affairs of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for the year ending August 31, 1912.

The death of Professor William Watson Goodwin of Harvard, the first Director of the School, for many years the Secretary of the Trustees, and a member of the Managing Committee from its beginning, occurred on the 16th of June, 1912. Professor Goodwin's part in the establishment of the School was no less important than that of Professor Norton and of Professor White. To him fell the initial work which had to be done on Greek soil, and he performed it with the modesty and tact and wisdom which were so eminently characteristic of him. How quickly he won the respect and admiration of the Athenian community is perhaps realized only by those who were in Athens during the winter of 1882-3; but all such know how much the School owed in its first year to Professor Goodwin's high qualities of scholarship and character. Even to-day, after thirty years, the memory of his kindly personality lingers in Athens, and his name will always be cherished with affection and respect by those who care for the ideals and traditions of the School.

Some progress has been made during the year in the matter of enlarging the School building, though not as much as we hoped. Certain preparatory changes have been made in the building, and the School has received from the Hecla Iron Works and the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co. the offer of valuable gifts — from the former a steel staircase and from

the latter the hardware for doors and windows. Mr. F. H. Bacon of Boston has offered to give assistance in designing the fittings of the women's room, and has rendered help in other ways. The question of getting the privilege of free importation into Greece is an important matter, and the final settlement of this has been delayed, in spite of the friendly attitude of the Greek government; for in the present perturbed political conditions in the Levant there has been no prolonged session of the Greek Senate to deal with business of lesser moment.

The report of the Committee on publication indicates a satisfactory activity. Professor D. M. Robinson and Dr. Elderkin have contributed articles to the *Journal of Archaeology* which are the outgrowth of work at the School. Mr. Dinsmoor's study of the Delphian Treasuries is already in proof for the *Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique*, and he will shortly publish some valuable studies of architectural inscriptions in the *Journal of Archaeology*. In the closing number of the *Journal* for this year Mr. Hill will publish his study of the Older Parthenon. Professor Paton, as editor of the publication of the Erechtheum, has made good progress, and has gathered considerable new material for the history of the temple. His book has been long delayed, but the conditions under which the work for it is being done, render the delay unavoidable; the authors of the various chapters are busy men living in different parts of the world. Progress is, however, steady under Professor Paton's systematic management. The sales of Mr. R. B. Seager's *Explorations in Mochlos* have been fairly satisfactory, and it now looks as if a good deal of the cost of publication would be covered. The manner in which the book has been received by scholars is most gratifying to the authorities of the School.

Last February, by the courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Lee, a meeting in the interest of the excavations at Corinth was held at their house in New York. Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. Bryson, and Miss Grace Arnold arranged the meeting, and its success was largely the result of their active work. About \$800 was raised for the excavations. The School is under great obligation to these ladies and to Dr. and Mrs. Lee for the active interest they have shown in its work. To Mrs. J. H. Metcalf also, and Mrs. E. G. Radeke of Providence,

and to Mrs. R. B. Potter of New York thanks are due for timely gifts. These will be more specifically acknowledged in the list of contributions which is published later in the general report of the School. Besides these a gift of £50 was made anonymously to the Chairman.

For some time it has been evident that the salary of the Secretary of the School should be increased and that the appointment to this office should be for more than a year. Through the generosity of Mr. James Loeb, who has promised to give \$500 a year for five years, this desirable change can soon be made.

In Athens the work of the School has gone on satisfactorily, though the fear expressed in the last report that the necessary absence of the Director for part of the year might prove embarrassing, was in a manner realized. Owing, however, to the maturity and experience of most of the students, and to the energy and devotion of Professor and Mrs. Gulick and Mr. Sanborn, the Secretary, the disadvantages of his absence were felt as little as possible. The registration of students shows ten in all, six regular and four associate members, representing seven of the supporting institutions. Three trips into the country were made during the autumn, under the leadership respectively of Mr. Dinsmoor, Mr. Sanborn, and Mr. Blegen, and three trips were made to Crete by different members of the School. In the spring the School assembled at Delphi, meeting the Director there for a few days' work. Professor Gulick lectured during the winter on Greek dialects and epigraphy, and gave a series of readings. The Director, after his return in February, held a few archaeological exercises on the Acropolis.

The regular members of the School for the most part continued the work which they had already begun: Mr. Dinsmoor gave his time to his study of the Propylaea, to epigraphical work growing out of this, and to the Delphian Treasuries. Mr. Blegen, Fellow of the School, was occupied with the collection of material for his historical study of Corinth. He was also of much assistance to the Director during the latter part of the year. Miss Goldman has worked in the National Museum upon the objects found in the last season's excavations

at Halae, and Miss Walker came to Athens during the winter and joined Miss Goldman for further excavation in the spring on the same site. Mr. Pharr, Fellow of the Institute, has travelled a good deal, making a considerable stay in Arcadia. He has given some attention to general archaeology and to studies in comparative mythology and temple-ritual. He has also devoted a good deal of time to a study of the development of the *Koiné*. Mr. Messenger, the only one of the regular members who was for the first time in Greece, occupied himself with general archaeological study. His interests have, however, been more specially literary and ecclesiastical.

Members of the School have availed themselves as usual of the privilege of attending lectures by the officers of other foreign Schools, and our thanks are again due to Dr. Karo, Dr. Walter, and Professor von Premerstein.

The Committee on Fellowships report the reappointment of Mr. Blegen as Fellow of the School, and the appointment of Mr. T. A. Buenger of the University of Minnesota and the University of Pennsylvania as Fellow of the Institute. Mr. Dinsmoor will be in residence at the School next year either as "Architect of the School" or as "Research associate" of the Carnegie Institution.

No work was done at Corinth this year, since the condition of the Director's health made it unwise for him to undertake such a task. I spent a day during the spring at the excavations, which I had not seen for six years, in company with Mr. Sanborn, and I was greatly impressed with the progress which has been made, and with the unusually interesting results which the further excavation of Pirene has yielded. The School now has funds for one or two more campaigns, and these should make it possible, so far as we can now foresee, to bring these excavations to an end.

The excavations at Halae conducted by Miss Walker and Miss Goldman have been continued this season with excellent results. The individual finds from the cemetery were more numerous and more valuable than last year. Among these are a pair of finely wrought gold ear-rings, a gold crown and a small pendant. There are also some admirable silver fibulae with engraved, conventional design, and some silver and bronze seal

rings. Some interesting pottery also was discovered, including a number of excellent black-figured cylices. Some of the pottery is of local manufacture, showing the probable influence of Corinthian and of Attic black-figured ware. A number also of excellent figurines of Tanagra style were found. A trench dug on the Acropolis of the site has yielded prehistoric pottery, and a large deposit of bronze ornaments. The excavations will probably be continued in the spring of 1913.

In April, during the Congress of Orientalists, an afternoon garden party was given with the British School. This was attended by large numbers of Athenians and visiting scholars.

Professor Tarbell, Professor Lord, and Professor Paton of the Managing Committee spent some time in Athens during the year and were frequent visitors at the School, and among the many Americans whom Professor and Mrs. Gulick and the Director were able to welcome were Professor and Mrs. W. T. Brewster, Professor and Mrs. J. H. Robinson, and Professor and Mrs. Livingston Farrand of Columbia, Professor E. W. Hopkins of Yale, Professor H. C. Butler of Princeton, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Whitehouse, Mr. Allison V. Armour and Mr. Richard Norton.

I was myself able to be in Athens for two months during the spring, and have thus had the opportunity of getting an impression of the School from near at hand. There can be no question that quiet, solid work of high quality is being done. It is also very evident that the School has a scientific standing in the community among scholars that for some years it did not have and which, under the earlier conditions of archaeological study in this country, it could not have had. It is also evident that the scholars in Athens give the present Director a very considerable and deserved credit for this advance. We most earnestly hope that his recovery from his prolonged and serious illness, as yet but partial, may be continued until he can again take up work with his old vigor. In the meantime no serious student of good capacity need feel, amid all the opportunities which Athens affords, that his scholarship will suffer permanent injury, if he is forced to shift for himself a little more than usual. It is a high privilege for any young man or woman to work in such a company of young scholars as assemble at the

School. If a student cannot advance in such an atmosphere, it is his own fault.

I cannot close this report without expressing in behalf of the Managing Committee a word of gratitude to Mr. Moses, the Minister of the United States, who has recently retired from office. The School is greatly indebted to him for much courtesy and kindness, and for his unfailing desire to help us in every possible way. To Professor Perry, too, who has most efficiently performed the duties of the Chairman during my absence, the hearty thanks of the Managing Committee are due.

At the opening of the coming year Professor C. P. Bill of Western Reserve University will be in charge of the School. We hope that the Director, whose health has improved, may soon be back in Athens.

For the MANAGING COMMITTEE,

J. R. WHEELER, *Chairman*.

SCHOOL AT ATHENS

FACULTY AND STUDENTS

1911-1912

Faculty

BERT HODGE HILL, A.M.,

Director of the School.

CHARLES BURTON GULICK, Ph.D.,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

CYRUS ASHTON ROLLINS SANBORN, A.M.,

Secretary of the School.

Students

* Miss GERTRUDE HARPER BEGGS, A.B. (University of Denver, 1893), Ph.D. (Yale, 1904).

CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN, A.B. (University of Minnesota, 1907; Yale University, 1908), Soldiers' Memorial Fellow of Yale University (1908-11), Fellow of the School.

WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, S.B. (Harvard University, 1906), Scholar in Harvard University (1903-06), Austin Fellow in Architecture (*ibid.* 1906-07), Fellow in Architecture of the School on the grant of the Carnegie Institution of Washington (1908-12).

MISS HETTY GOLDMAN, A.B. (Bryn Mawr College, 1903), A.M. (Harvard University, 1910), Holder of the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship of Harvard University (1910-12).

* Miss ROSE HINCKLEY, A.B. (Smith College, 1895).

* PAUL HERBERT LARWILL, Ph.B. (Louvain, 1898).

HARRY KNOWLES MESSENGER, A.B. (Williams, 1911), Fellow of Williams College.

CLYDE PHARR, A.B. (East Texas Normal School, 1905; Yale University, 1906), Ph.D. (Yale University, 1910), Fellow of the School (1910-11), Fellow of the Institute.

* Miss ELIZABETH DAY SEYMOUR, A.B. and A.M. (Bryn Mawr, 1897).

MISS ALICE LESLIE WALKER, A.B. (Vassar College, 1906), A.M. (*ibid.* 1908), Fellow of the School (1909-10).

* Associate Member of the School.

FACULTY AND FELLOWS

1912-1913

Faculty

BERT HODGE HILL, A.M.,

Director of the School.

CLARENCE P. BILL, PH.D.,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

*

Secretary of the School.

WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR, S.B.,

Architect of the School.

Fellows

CARL WILLIAM BLEGEN, A.B.,

Fellow of the School.

THEODORE ARTHUR BUENGER, A.M.,

Fellow of the Institute.

* Mr. SANBORN, formerly Secretary of the School, will be responsible for the Secretary's work at the beginning of the year. Later, Professor J. M. PATON will take charge of the library, and Mr. BLEGEN will assume some of the duties of the Secretary.

American School
of Classical Studies
in Rome

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAN-
AGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — As Chairman of the Managing Committee I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year 1911-12.

It will not be necessary to review the internal working of the School during the past year, for this is fully and satisfactorily set forth in the report of the Director, Professor Jesse Benedict Carter.

This is the last annual report to be presented by the Chairman under the present management of the School, inasmuch as the articles of consolidation with the American Academy in Rome, which were unanimously adopted by the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome on February 11, 1911, will go into effect on December 31 of the present year. The consolidation will then be deemed complete, as provided for in the third article of the Consolidation Agreement. All the necessary formalities have been duly authorized in accordance with the votes of the Managing Committee, and the complete record of these formalities is contained in two letters attached to this report, one the letter of Mr. C. Grant La Farge, Recording Secretary of the American Academy in Rome, dated May 28, 1912, and the other the answer to his letter by the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, dated May 29, 1912. (See Exhibit "A.")

With the complete transfer on December 31 of all the rights and interests of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome to the control of the Trustees of the consolidated American Academy in Rome our Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies ceases to exist, but official relations of the friendliest character will continue to exist with

the Archaeological Institute, and it is very important that official relations of the friendliest character with the classical forces of the American universities should be continued and developed with vigor. Accordingly the whole matter of reorganizing the Managing Committee in some way as a body advisory to the School of Classical Studies as one of the two essential Schools of the Consolidated Academy, was referred with power by the Managing Committee to a Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee held one meeting for the purpose without arriving at a final conclusion.

During this past summer I held two conferences, one in Munich and one in Paris, with Professor Jesse Benedict Carter,—the Director of the American School of Classical Studies, and the new head of the Academy on and after January 1, 1913,—in regard to the important question as to the future of the present Managing Committee. He has suggested a plan in which the essential feature is that each contributing college or university shall have a very small Advisory Committee of its classical and archaeological men with large powers of advice and direct nomination to a Committee to be appointed from among the Trustees of the Academy as the Committee on the School of Classical Studies. This plan, which seems to me very effective and valuable, will be submitted to the Sub-Committee which has already been appointed by our Managing Committee, in order that a final settlement may be made if possible by the time of the approaching December meeting.

In rendering this final annual report as Chairman of the Managing Committee I beg to return my heartfelt thanks to all the officers of the School in Rome, the members of the Executive Committee and the Managing Committee, and to the Council of the Archaeological Institute for the constant and generous support which has been accorded me as Chairman for the eleven years during which I have held office, and to ask continued support for the School of Classical Studies in Rome as it enters upon its new and larger career as one of the two essential Schools of the Consolidated American Academy in Rome.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW F. WEST, *Chairman.*

October 31, 1912.

EXHIBIT "A"

May 28, 1912.

PROFESSOR ANDREW F. WEST,
Princeton University,
Princeton, N.J.,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
The American School of Classical Studies.

DEAR SIR: Under a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of the American Academy in Rome at a meeting held in this city on Monday, May 27, 1912, I am directed to notify you that the Academy will be prepared to accept a transfer to the Academy of the library and other property of the School of Classical Studies, including all its funds and endowments, on the thirty-first day of December, 1912.

The following resolution was also adopted by the Trustees of the Academy:

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer of this corporation upon receiving such funds and endowments shall keep the same as a separate fund for carrying on and developing the work now conducted by the School, and shall in like manner receive and apply such further sums as may hereafter be contributed for carrying on such specific work, whether in the form of endowments or annual subscriptions or contributions, or otherwise, provided that all funds received by the Treasurer subsequent to such consolidation, except such as may be given for designated purposes, shall be applied to the general purposes of the institution as a whole, and to carrying on its enlarged work in such manner and in such directions as the Board of Trustees may from time to time determine."

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. GRANT LA FARGE,
Recording Secretary.

Princeton, N.J., May 29, 1912.

MR. C. GRANT LA FARGE,
Recording Secretary,
American Academy in Rome,
25 East Twenty-Sixth Street,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of yesterday, notifying me that the American Academy in Rome will be prepared to accept a transfer to the Academy of the library and other property of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, including all its funds and endowments, on the thirty-first day of December, 1912.

I also acknowledge receipt of the resolution of the Trustees of the Academy, adopted May 27, and transcribed in your letter, relative to the use of these funds and endowments after transfer to the Academy.

The Third Article of the Consolidation Agreement reads as follows:

"Third. The School shall transfer its library and other property to the Academy, and shall pay over or cause to be paid over or delivered to the

Academy, all its funds and endowments, when the above provisions have been complied with, or at such earlier date as the Managing Committee of the School may approve, and the consolidation shall be deemed complete when such transfer is made."

Moreover, the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome at a meeting held in New York February 11, 1911, in addition to ratifying the Consolidation Agreement also passed the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the Chairman of the Managing Committee be authorized to take such further steps, if any, as may in his opinion be necessary or desirable to terminate the affiliation of the School with the Institute, and to carry into effect the consolidation provided for in the said agreement, and further to transfer the library and other property of the School to the Academy in accordance with the third clause of said agreement;

"RESOLVED, That the Treasurer of the School, Mr. Willard V. King, be authorized to transfer the money and securities belonging to the School and in his possession to the Academy, when so requested by the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the Academy for such moneys and securities shall be a sufficient voucher."

Therefore, pursuant to your notification and by virtue of the authority given me in the above quoted action of the Managing Committee, I hereby authorize and direct the transfer of the library and other property of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome to the American Academy in Rome on December 31, 1912. I also request the Treasurer of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Mr. Willard V. King, to transfer the money and securities belonging to the American School of Classical Studies in Rome and in his possession to the American Academy in Rome on December 31, 1912, and to take and accept the receipt of the Treasurer at the time being of the American Academy in Rome as a sufficient voucher for such moneys and securities.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Treasurer of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Mr. Willard V. King, 135 Broadway, New York City, with a separate request to him as Treasurer of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome.

I also authorize the taking and accepting the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the American Academy in Rome to me as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School for Classical Studies in Rome as a sufficient voucher for the transfer of the library and other property of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, apart from the moneys and securities, to the American Academy in Rome.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) ANDREW F. WEST,

*Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School
of Classical Studies in Rome.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR 1911-12

To the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome :

DEAR SIR, — I have the honor herewith to submit my report for the year September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912. There were in attendance during the year five Fellows, four Regular Members, and fifteen Associates. We had with us also for varying periods Dean Reilly, Professors Abbott, Bury, Gulick, Hewett, Peck, Tarbell, Wheeler.

For almost the first time in the eighteen years of the School's history we have to record the death of students during their year of residence. Professor George N. Olcott, of Columbia University, Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution, died in Rome at his own residence on March 2, 1912, of pneumonia; and Miss Matilda Agnes Harrington, of the Dubuque High School, Dubuque, Iowa, died in Athens on May 17, 1912, of typhoid fever. They were both of them much beloved, and in their death American scholarship and American teaching have alike suffered a severe loss. In the death of Francis Davis Millet, the School sorrows with the Academy. In him the School lost one of its sincere friends who, had he lived, would have done much for the development of the School in its union with the Academy.

In the field of Classical Archaeology Dr. Brandt continued his researches in the Religion of the Roman Army in North Africa; Dr. Weston made an exhaustive and interesting study of the Trades and Tradesmen of ancient Rome; Miss Clarke-Smith continued her work in the prehistoric field under the direction of Professors Sergi, Pigorini and Loewy; and Professor Olcott worked on his Thesaurus of Latin Inscriptions almost until the day of his death. He leaves this valuable work uncompleted, and it is to be hoped that the Carnegie Institution may see fit to carry it forward. The Director lectured during November as usual on the Topography and

Monuments of Ancient Rome, and during January on the Greek Sculpture in the Roman Museums; Professor Laing conducted courses on epigraphy and private life, and Professor Van Buren carried out the series of Campagna excursions. Professor Laing's own report is published separately. His work was of very exceptional value, both as an adviser in research work and as an instructor. The annual professorship has seldom been raised to so high a degree of efficiency. Professor Van Buren's report is in part as given below. He deserves great credit for his conduct of the Greek trip under the circumstances of Miss Harrington's fatal illness. In this connection the thanks of the School are due also to J. Ten Eyck Burr, Esq., who on this occasion showed once again his unselfish devotion to all that pertains to the School. Professor Van Buren's report follows:

From November to March I conducted a course in the topography and monuments of Latium and the adjacent parts of Central Italy, by means of nine excursions to important sites. Eight preliminary lectures were given in the School building, and two in the Etruscan Museum in the Vatican. A bibliography was posted in connection with each trip.

The principal sites visited were: November 10, the chief aqueducts near Rome; November 21, the Alban Mount; November 28, Ardea; December 2, Lanuvium; December 16, Ostia; December 22, Veii; January 9, Praeneste; February 24, Norba; March 1, Horace's Sabine Farm.

From March 29 to May 2 I conducted the trip to Greece with a party of eleven. The chief sites visited were Corcyra, Athens, Chaeronea, St. Luke's Monastery, Delphi, Corinth, Olympia, Pisa, Tegea, Argos, Nauplia, the sanctuary of Epidauros, Tiryns, Mycenae, Marathon, Eleusis, Aegina, Sunium. Informal lectures were given on the sites and in the museums. Especial thanks are due to the Greek archaeological authorities and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for courtesies extended. The close of the trip was saddened by the illness and death from typhoid fever of Miss Matilda Agnes Harrington, a member of the party, at Athens on May 17. Justice to the country whose hospitality we enjoyed requires me to put on record the opinion of competent medical authority that the malady was not contracted in Greece.

In addition to the lectures by the regular faculty, Commendatore Boni lectured to the School in the Forum on the new discoveries, and in the School library on the Flora of the Palatine. Professor Sogliano conducted the regular course of lectures at Pompeii. During December the members of the School and a

certain limited number of other scholars had the great privilege of listening to a course of eight lectures by Thomas Spencer Jerome, Esq., of Capri, on the methods of using historical materials. These lectures, with their criticism of Tacitus's treatment of Tiberius, aroused great interest and discussion. It is to be hoped that before long they may be published in full.

In the field of Christian Archaeology Mr. Elder continued his investigations in the origin of saint worship; and Mr. Whitehead made excellent progress in his exhaustive study of the transfer of Pagan buildings into Christian churches. Professor Marucchi lectured during February on "The Doctrines of the Early Church as illuminated by the Monuments." During the year the library was able to purchase a complete set of Migne's *Patrologia Latina*.

In the Mediaeval and Renaissance Department Mr. Edgell, Fellow for the second year, continued his study of backgrounds, Miss Jackson completed her valuable work on Flavio Biondo, and solved a problem of attribution at Tagliacozzo (to be published in *L'Arte*), and Mr. Lothrop devoted himself to the study of the technique of the Siennese school. Professor Venturi gave a most interesting course on the Minor Arts of Italy in the Middle Ages; and the Director lectured during March on the History of the City of Rome in the Early Middle Ages.

The growth of the library during the year was very satisfactory — thanks to several generous gifts. Professor Van Buren, the Librarian, reports as follows:

During the year the total number of volumes in the library (excluding the special library in Mediaeval and Renaissance Art, loaned to the School by Mr. and Mrs. Brandegge), has grown from 7350 to 8050, an increase of 700 volumes. Thanks to the efficient services as cataloguer rendered by Miss Agnes Bonner, it has been possible to carry into effect certain modifications in the arrangement and cataloguing of the books which, it is thought, will prove sufficient until the general reorganization incident to the contemplated transfer of the library to new quarters. The library was used during the year not only by the members of the School, but also by about forty other scholars.

The consolidation of the American School of Classical Studies and the American Academy takes effect December 31, 1912. The spirit which actuates the Academy in this union is clearly shown in the plans for the new building, already in process of

construction, which make noble and generous provision for the Library and the working rooms of the Classical Fellows. The School of Classical Studies looks forward to this union, both because it affords an opportunity for greater usefulness in its own field, and because it gives promise of the broadening and inspiration which are sure to come from the presence of the creative artist. Henceforth it is our earnest hope that we may form a worthy member of the American Academy in Rome in its two fraternal schools, the School of Fine Arts — the creative artists — and the School of Classical Studies — the historians and critics. Quod bonum felix faustumque sit!

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE BENEDICT CARTER, *Director.*

September 1, 1912.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY (WHETHER OF MONEY OR OF BOOKS) FROM JUNE 1, 1911, TO MAY 31, 1912

Accademia dei Lincei; American Philological Association; Archaeological Institute of America; A. V. Armour; G. Armour; Mrs. E. B. Ayer; J. R. Beard; G. Bellucci; P. Bigot; G. Boni; British Museum; British School at Athens; British and American Archaeological Society of Rome; Bryn Mawr College; J. H. T.-E. Burr; Carnegie Institution of Washington; J. B. Carter; E. Ciccotti; E. W. Clark; Miss L. Clarke-Smith; Classical Association of the Middle West and South; Committee of the Roman Exposition, 1911; A. C. Coolidge; Department of State for India; B. L. D'Ooge; Mrs. G. S. Edgell; French Protectorate of Tunis; French Republic; H. C. Frick; Miss Gable; Rev. J. C. B. Geddes; German Empire; J. Gray; A. C. Gurnee; A. E. Hamill; Miss M. A. Harrington; Harvard University; W. Helbig; G. Hempl; W. H. Herriman; Chr. Huelsen; Institut d' Etudis Catalans; Johns Hopkins Press; F. W. Kelsey; A. E. Kontoléon; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson King; G. D. Latimer; Mrs. W. M. Leeds; Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; A. Marquand; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Ministry of Instruction, Rome; C. R. Morey; S. Morpurgo; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; R. H. Nevins, Jr.; R. Norton; Miss E. S. Ogden; G. N. Olcott; Mrs. G. N. Olcott (from the library of the late Professor G. N. Olcott, and in his memory); J. A. F. Orbaan; E. Pais; L. Pigorini; Miss A. Pine; G. Pinza; A. K. Porter; Dean Reilly; School of American Archaeology; Section Numismatique et Archéologique du Musée National de Transylvanie; Miss H. Shaw; Smithsonian Institution; Société Archéologique de Moravie; A. Sogliano; Miss L. C. Spaulding; V. Staïs; J. R. S. Sterrett; Miss H. Tanzer; University of California; University of Colorado; University of Michigan; University of Nevada; University of Pennsylvania; H. D. Wild; Worcester Art Museum; Mrs. Worthington.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF LATIN

1911-1912

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit my report as Professor of Latin in the School in Rome during the year 1911-12.

In the autumn I gave a course in Epigraphy. Except the first lecture, which was given in the School, all the meetings of the class were held either in the Museums or on the sites of the ancient monuments. A certain number of inscriptions were assigned to the members of the class from week to week, and they were required to study these *in situ*, and to read, translate, and explain them. Dealing with the material at first hand in this way, they showed a keen interest in their work and made substantial progress.

The collection of inscriptions in the Museo delle Terme was found to be especially well adapted for a course of this kind, and four meetings of two hours each were devoted to the classes of inscriptions so admirably represented there: (1) Sepulchral inscriptions, (2) religious inscriptions, (3) Tiber terminal stones, and (4) the *Acta Fratrum Arvalium*. Similar meetings were held in the Capitoline museums and in the Galleria Lapidaria in the Vatican. One day was spent upon the Via Appia. Taking a train to Cappanelle, we crossed to the Via Appia Antica and then walked back to Rome, reading the inscriptions still to be found along the roadside. The course concluded with a study of the inscriptions in the Forum.

After the New Year, I gave a museum course in Roman Private Life. The meetings took place in the Vatican Sculpture galleries, the Capitoline museums, the Museo delle Terme, the Lateran gallery, and the Antiquarium. The material suitable for the course proved even more abundant than I had anticipated, and detailed illustration of many aspects of Roman life was pos-

sible. Special attention was paid to dress, the decoration and furniture of the house, meals, bath, and funeral customs. For the mural decorations the frescoes and stucco reliefs from the Villa Farnesina in the Museo delle Terme were made the centre of work; for house ornaments and furniture the Galleria dei Candelabri and the Palazzo dei Conservatori were found most useful; the toga statues of different periods in various museums afforded an opportunity of tracing the development of that and other garments; the Antiquarium on the Caelian furnished interesting details on the subject of plumbing and other matters connected with the equipment of houses, palaces, and baths; while innumerable reliefs in all the museums threw light upon the shows in the amphitheatre and circus, upon children's games, and other customs and institutions. One specific purpose of the course was to train the students' observation of little things, to teach them to see small details, through the accumulation and combination of which lies our only chance of reconstructing with even approximate accuracy this phase of ancient life.

My research work during the year consisted of an examination of the religious inscriptions of the city of Rome, with a view to determining what evidence is furnished by them on the question of the relative strength of the different cults in Rome. This paper will be ready for publication within a few months. An index of the inscriptions of this class contained in the sixth volume of the *Corpus* will be added.

In April I made a short visit to Greece. In May I crossed to Africa and spent a few weeks in studying the Roman remains in Tunisia and Algeria, especially those at Dougga and Timgad. In June I visited the more important Roman sites in Southern France, and later in the same month returned to America.

GORDON J. LAING.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

THE approaching union of the American Academy in Rome with the American School of Classical Studies in Rome renders it fitting that some account be given at this time of the latter institution's library, both of its history and of its present condition. The library, like the School of which it is a part, is in this sense a national American institution, that it owes its origin and increment to the united action of a number of representative American institutions of learning and public-spirited citizens; that it endeavors to furnish a "base of operations" for American scholars working in Italy; and that it stands in that country as the tangible representative of American scholarship. It is not, however, limited by ties of nationality; it is devoted primarily to the study of Italy, the meeting-place of many nations; it regularly receives gifts of books from governmental and other institutions of four continents; and its stores are accessible to scholars of all countries.

Why should there be an American library at all in Rome, in addition to the libraries already in existence in that city? If a library were nothing more than a depository where one could obtain a desired book, we should of course have no absolute need of one of our own, as the courtesy of the Italians and of the other nations who are represented in Rome would place their books at our disposal. But a library should be more than a depository of books. It should be a laboratory; a place where one can work, year in and year out; the contents of which should become as familiar to the scholar as are the furniture and fittings of his own house; where, if he is a student of ancient history, he can go to one shelf and take down Suetonius's life of Augustus, to another and get the *Monumentum Ancyranum*, then draw from others the official account of the Secular Games, the publications of the Augustan coins, the portraits of Augustus and his family, and a dozen other sources, and, grouping them all about him, settle down in the midst of them and really make some progress toward digesting all the

extant evidence as to the period in question and toward forming an opinion of his own concerning it; or where, if he is working in the Early Christian field, he can do the same with the Patrology, and the Vienna *Corpus*, and the Catacomb publications, and the corpus of Christian inscriptions. To be able to do all these things, without which true scholarship, if not unattainable, is enormously difficult to attain, the student should have a library which he can feel to be at the same time a laboratory; in which he is not merely a guest, but a sharer. With the increase in the number of American scholars working in Rome and in Italy generally there should go a corresponding development in the library facilities open to them under American auspices.

And there will always be many — of whom I personally am one — whose feeling of patriotism will lead them to desire the American library in the Eternal City to be a worthy representative of our nation.

But there is a broader aspect to the matter, and a higher obligation resting upon us; an obligation, not merely to American scholars, but to Science itself. It is our sacred duty to perpetuate knowledge by storing, and rendering accessible, its records; and if we were not to do our full share of this, in Italy as in our own country, we should be delinquent in our duty. It is not merely that every additional library diminishes the likelihood of the loss of all the copies of any particular work; but every library is more than a collection of individual volumes: it reflects and expresses the intellectual and spiritual characteristics of its makers; and it is reasonable to expect that an American library in Rome will interpret some aspect, at least, of the past, in a different manner from the libraries of the other nations, and perhaps in some sense more adequately than they. Again, as conditions are, no one library can possess every book on every subject: libraries, like individuals, must specialize; and the American library can, and should, specialize with reference to the needs of Americans.

So much as to the reason for the library's existence, and as to the ideals which we cherish for it, in its relation to the great body of American scholars whom it has been intended primarily to serve. From now on, however, it will also have another

relation, not conflicting with the former one, but rather supplementing it: a most intimate relation to the residents of the new American Academy, both the creative artists and the students of the past, who, being lodged in the same house and breathing the same atmosphere, will receive from this collection of books and illustrative material, during the three Roman years that will mark an epoch in their lives, a subtle influence, bringing them closer to the past and to the great currents of thought and action of the present. But it is not my purpose in this paper to look forward into the future and discuss the ideals which are dear to those of us who are intimately associated with the institution in Rome; rather I wish to record, as briefly as is consistent with adequate detail, the growth of the library, and to indicate in a few words its present condition. As compared with what the future may have in store, the things of the past may seem small; but they are not to be despised on that account.

There is material for a sketch of the history of the library in the School Reports published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* and the *Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute of America*,¹ in various documents preserved at the School, and in the memory of those whose association with it is of some years' standing. The first definite mention of the library which I can find is in the first annual report (1895-96) of the Chairman of the Managing Committee,² where we read that in the spring of 1895, at the very outset of the School's history, when a fund of twenty-three thousand dollars had been raised to ensure the financial support of the institution in its opening years, that amount was increased by an additional gift of three thousand dollars, which was "paid in a single sum in order that it might be used immediately in the purchase of the beginnings of a library." I may add that this early recognition of the importance of the library in the School's organism has never been forgotten in later years by those in charge of the institution, and that the precedent thus established by the far-sighted benefactor has been followed by a long series of donors.

¹ In particular, I may refer to these reports for lists of donors, and financial and statistical details, which it has not been feasible to include in this account.

² *A.J.A.*, 2. Ser., I (1897), p. 11.

In fact, while the continuity of the library has naturally been due to the yearly appropriations of the School's budget, and a steadily increasing stream of publications has flowed from the courteous coöperation of learned societies and institutions, still the great increment of the collection has been due to the generosity of private individuals. Thus it was peculiarly fitting that the Executive Committee should have shown its appreciation of the initial donation by the passing of special resolutions.¹ The nucleus of the School's Latin texts, and of its archaeological periodicals, and of its sections of Roman History and Antiquities, is traceable to this first gift. At the same time, it is during the first year of the School's existence that the long list of contributions from societies and institutions begins.²

For some years there was no regularly appointed librarian, but the necessary work was done by the several annual directors with the assistance of some of the students.

The successive years of the School's early history were marked by continued and healthy growth on the part of the library. Especial attention was devoted to increasing the collection of periodicals, which more and more have come to form one of its most important features; and it is interesting to note that the nucleus of the School's museum, now a very essential part of its equipment and a most important adjunct to the library, dates from that early time.³ The following passage from the report for the year 1897-98 is worth quoting:⁴

"The new accessions embrace a number of archaeological works and a set of the most important Greek authors, in which the library had been almost entirely deficient. With an appropriation of only five hundred dollars a year,⁵ a considerable part of which goes for the purchase and binding of periodicals, the growth of the library must necessarily be slow, and I can think of no gift to the School that would be of greater immediate and permanent utility than a sum sufficient to double or quadruple our present stock of books. The library is the students' workshop, and while we gratefully appreciate the

¹ *L.c.*, p. 15.

² *L.c.*, p. 42.

³ *A.J.A.*, 2. *Ser.*, II (1897), p. 147.

⁴ *A.J.A.*, 2. *Ser.*, II (1898), p. 527.

⁵ At a later period it was found necessary to reduce this appropriation for a series of years.

liberality of our German friends on the Capitol, the worker must always be sadly hampered whose tools are so scattered." A charming episode in the School's third-year should not be suffered to pass into oblivion.¹

A visitor at the School desired to consult the text of Sophocles. Finding that this author was not represented in the library, he inquired what other desirable Greek books were lacking. On being promptly presented with a list of some hundred and twenty-five such works, he "sent his check for the purchase and binding of the entire number."

The autumn of 1899 marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the library, as of the School in general: the appointment of Professor Richard Norton as Director for a term of years gave assurance of a continuity of administration impossible under the former system of annual appointments, and at the same time Professor Norton's enthusiasm and success in carrying on the development of the library along the lines so well laid down by his predecessors made the eight years of his directorship (1899-1907) a season of uninterrupted progress.²

Not only were private contributions unfailing, and gifts from governments and learned societies more numerous than before; but the appointment, in 1901, of Herbert Fletcher De Cou — whose title as Instructor (afterwards Associate Professor) in Archaeology does not adequately describe the various capacities in which he served the School — was a most fortunate event for the library. Even to-day, more cards in our catalogue bear his handwriting than any other; and one of our most cherished possessions is a set of several hundred cards, in the same modest yet firm hand, wherein are noted books which the library lacks, together with their market values. It is not my intention here to speak of Mr. De Cou's noble and amiable personal traits, nor of his lofty ideals and attainments in scholarship: that has already been done elsewhere.³

But as his successor in charge of the library to which he

¹ *A. J. A.*, 2. Ser., III (1899), p. 710.

² Cf. J. B. Carter, *A. J. A.*, 2. Ser., XII (1908), suppl., pp. 27 f.

³ J. B. Carter, *Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute of America*, II (1911-12), p. 24; *id.*, *The Religious Life of Ancient Rome*, preface; F. W. Kelsey, *B. A. I. A.*, I (1910-11), pp. 111-114; R. Norton, *ibid.*, pp. 143, 144.

devoted six years (1901-07) of patient and loving care, I cannot forbear to say that during that period the library administration was marked by a thoroughness in attention to detail, and the very considerable purchases were characterized by a breadth of vision and soundness of judgment, that are deserving of the highest praise. To us who knew the library in those days, it is even now difficult to think of it without his presence. A martyr to his calling, he lies where the glory of far-distant Grecian days sheds a lustre over the sands of Africa; but we can still say, when lingering amid the volumes that passed through his hands on their way to the shelves, "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*"

In Professor Norton's first annual report (1899-1900), I find the following words:¹

"The library has grown rapidly this year, and its value has been appreciated by many travelling students. . . . There are still very serious gaps in the shelves, especially in the files of the magazines. . . . The ancient authors are fairly represented, but in most cases by single editions. There are many special editions that would be valuable additions to our resources. Considering the narrowness of the field covered by our work, the library is distinctly good; but it might become very much better in a short space of time if we could bring its needs to the attention of the large number of people in our country who are interested in classical and archaeological studies, and who could give us the means to add to our present collection." This is followed by a suggestion as to "the advisability of gradually gathering other collections in the School for the use of the students": a project which, I am glad to say, owing partly to Professor Norton's own efforts and partly to a combination of other causes, is now realized, though on a very modest scale. At least, it is now possible for the novice in archaeology to learn, from our small collection, the aspect and the feeling of various classes of pottery and inscriptions and coins, and thus to gain that direct acquaintance with these things which is the foundation of accurate scholarship. And now that our union with the creative artists is imminent, we cannot be too thankful that in our collection they too will

¹ *A.J.A.*, 2. Ser., IV (1900), suppl., p. 42.

find original works which may serve them as models and as inspiration.

In connection with Professor Norton's reference to the texts of the authors, I may add that it has always been the ideal of those connected with the library that it should contain, as far as possible, all the first-hand documentary evidence — *ipsissima verba* — with which the student of Roman civilization has to deal. Several years ago (1909), when a considerable gift of money reached us for the library, our first thought was of the Vienna *Corpus* of ecclesiastical writers, and the *Auctores Antiquissimi* of the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, and some forty volumes of Greek authors which were among our lists of works most urgently needed. And only a few months ago, when we had a thousand dollars available for purchases, we did not hesitate to devote the first five hundred of them to the *Patrologia Latina* of Migne. In the matter of the publications of inscriptions, as well as of the authors, the same policy has been followed.

I well remember the aspect of the collection of books when I first saw it, ten years ago. It then occupied, comfortably, the lower shelves of the spacious library in the School's hired house at No. 5 Via Vicenza, that room where for many years the illustrious parliamentarian and man of letters, Ruggero Bonghi, whose name is still a word with which to conjure among Italians, did his work in the midst of his precious hoard of books and pamphlets.¹

I was impressed then, as since, with the attractive and dignified character of the collection and its domicile, with the good judgment shown in the choice of the volumes purchased, with the care and sound learning evident in their arrangement. But at the same time the "gaps," to which the previous report of the Director had alluded, were but too evident, as was also the fact that whole fields of knowledge, quite within the province of the School, were almost unrepresented, since they had had to make way for what was absolutely urgent. The library at that time must have contained about 2500 volumes. It now

¹ Now the Raccolta Bonghiana in the Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, having been bequeathed to the nation by its distinguished owner.

not only occupies all the available shelf-space in the original room, and most of the little "overflow" room adjacent, but has spread across the hall to another large room where at present the Early Christian, Mediaeval, and Renaissance departments are none too spaciouly housed.

But to return to the course of our narrative: In the year 1903, the Director reported: ¹ "As in previous years, the chief need felt by every one connected with the School, and by the constantly increasing number of foreigners who come to work at the School, is a larger library. Its growth during the past year has been very satisfactory. Since the amount allowed for the library in the budget pays for but little more than the journals and binding, the increase has been, as in the last two years, largely due to gifts from governments or individuals. . . . Owing to the growth of the library, it became necessary to alter the arrangement of the books from beginning to end. This tiresome task was done by Mr. De Cou and myself, and the correction of the catalogue has been made by Mr. De Cou. The number of volumes is just under three thousand." A year later: ² "The library, fortunately, has continued to find friends to assist its growth. . . . The entire cataloguing of the library was finished last autumn by Mr. De Cou."

The following year (1904-05) was indeed an *annus mirabilis* for the library. We read: ³

"The gifts to the library were large. . . . In all, the volumes added to the shelves numbered eleven hundred." And somewhat further in the same report, speaking of the School's new development in the study of the Renaissance, he says: "Scarcely a month had passed after the notification of the foundation of the Renaissance Department when a subscriber to the (Renaissance) fund placed at my disposal a collection of some two thousand capitally selected volumes on Rome and the arts and artists of Italy, and a collection of some five or six thousand drawings and plans, by artists and architects of the last three hundred years, of the buildings and ruins of Italy, and also many original designs, both architectural and decora-

¹ *A.J.A.*, 2. Ser., VII (1903), suppl., pp. 30, 31.

² *A.J.A.*, 2. Ser., VIII (1904), suppl., pp. 36 f.

³ *A.J.A.*, 2. Ser., X (1906), pp. 44 f.

tive, of all sorts. . . . The extreme importance of such a collection need not be emphasized." In the report for the following year, the collection is more fully described, as follows :¹

"The library . . . includes several hundred original plans, drawings, and designs of the monuments of the Italian Renaissance, and is of the greatest value." That year the regular library had an increase of some three hundred volumes.

The following year, 1906-07, was noteworthy for another exceptional addition to the collection, which is best described in the words of the Director's report :²

"The library has been increased by the customary annual additions. But besides these a great increase came from an outside source. In the early part of the year Comm. Fiorilli, lately Superintendent of the Department of Fine Arts in the Ministry of Public Instruction, offered us his library. On studying the catalogue it became apparent that, while it would not be worth our while to buy the whole collection, there were several hundred items that are not only out of print and difficult to secure, but that we ought to have. This was explained to Comm. Fiorilli, who did everything to meet our views and expressed great satisfaction that so large a part of his library should find its final resting-place on our shelves. We finally secured rather over a thousand numbers."

The report continues : "In addition to securing these books, the nucleus of a library fund has been formed. . . ."

With the autumn of 1907 began the present administration of the School, and in 1908, my own tenure of office as Librarian. Of progress in these later years I can speak with more direct knowledge, but I speak also with great modesty, for I am quite conscious of the disparity between the ideal and the real. I can say, however, that the present administration has endeavored to maintain the traditions bequeathed by its predecessors ; and I may add that the library has continued to be fortunate in the kindly coöperation of other learned institutions and in the generosity of benefactors. The statistics for these years will be found incorporated in the Director's reports in the respective

¹ *A.J.A.*, 2. Ser., X. (1906), suppl., p. 25.

² *A.J.A.*, 2. Ser., XI (1907), suppl., p. 29.

volumes of the *Journal* and, later, of the *Bulletin*. I record here only the following details: that numerically the yearly average of acquisitions has not fallen behind; that side by side with the marked development of the School's Early Christian, Mediaeval, and Renaissance Departments has gone a corresponding development in these fields in the library; and that one of the most gratifying events in this period, to the Director and to myself, has been the spontaneous action of the former members of the School, in sending a considerable sum of money to be expended in the purchase of books. Both as a sign of gratitude for what the library did for them in the days when it was small, and as a token of their confidence in its future, the gift was full of encouragement.

I have before me the list of donors to the library (whether of books or of money) for the year just past. It comprises government institutions in the British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Tunis, and the United States; learned societies in six countries; several of the great museums; scholars of international repute; as well as men of means who from patriotism and from high ideals of culture have chosen to assist in supporting the American library in Rome.

What is the present condition of the library? It consists of 8050 volumes, the great majority of them bound in the beautiful half-parchment which here, in this pastoral land of Latium, is not only the most attractive and durable of bindings but also the least expensive. And beside this collection, there is the valuable art library deposited in the School, to which reference has already been made; not to mention the very considerable apparatus of maps, charts, photographs, and the like. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the scope of the School's collection embraces everything that has to do with the history of human life in Italy, from the earliest times down to the close of the Renaissance, and in all its manifestations; and also touches on the life of the other peoples who in various ages have been brought into contact either actively or passively with this country, in so far as the history of these other peoples may be expected to throw light on the civilization which it is our business to interpret. Naturally there are parts of this vast field where the books on our shelves are very sparse; naturally

also the field, vast as it is, will need to be still further enlarged in the near future, for we can no longer stop with the close of the Renaissance, however indulgent we may be with regard to the chronological limitations of that period. But within the field covered, it is possible in our library to obtain some information concerning the most important subjects, and for some portions of it we have most of the essential works that have appeared in recent years. Every library has its own individuality, and this is no exception. We cannot hope, at least for years to come, to equal that unique collection of old and rare publications dealing with *archeologia figurata* and ancient Roman buildings which lends distinction to the German Archaeological Institute in Rome; our students in Christian Archaeology and Mediaeval Latin Literature and Palaeography will still for a long time be obliged to frequent the École Française and the consulting library of the Vatican; and those of us who realize what treasures of lore concerning the Campagna and Papal Rome are stored in the apartments of the British School and its Director will not lightly endeavor to duplicate them. The great depositories of original documents safeguarded by Church and State will always remain a vast mine wherein may delve the scholars of all nations. But for practical purposes, there are certain fields which we can fairly consider that we have made our own. Our collection of Greek and Latin texts, while still far from complete, is one of the best in this part of the world; our shelves devoted to the ancient topography and monuments of the city of Rome have almost everything of importance that in late years has appeared on those subjects; the eighty periodicals regularly received serve to keep us fairly well in touch with the life of the great republic of letters, art, and science; and in four important departments of knowledge, each one of which, as having been the special pursuit of some member of the School's staff during a series of years, had had special attention devoted to it, namely, Prehistoric Aegean and Italic Culture, Greek Art, the History of Roman Religion, and Ancient Numismatics, our collection, viewed as a working apparatus, is to-day probably second to none in Rome.

Moreover, it is a place where by the side of the love of

knowledge has flourished also the love of books. In this library both the scientist and the bibliophile may find much to attract them. For the preparation of books dealing with most of the subjects represented on these shelves has been for several centuries past in the hands of men whose aesthetic sensitiveness was not less keen than their thirst for knowledge; and who knew how to present their ideas not only in clear phrase and well turned period but with good ink impressed by means of elegant types on honest paper, and accompanied oftentimes by illustrations the best that the age could produce; and these books have been bound by workmen who, like their forerunners of the Renaissance, know not the distinction between artist and artisan, and who in the daily labors of their craft realize the motto of the most brilliant contemporary literary exponent of their race, "*Far tutto con gioia!*"

Such then is the collection of books which in the course of seventeen years has grown up, almost unobserved, in the Ecumenical City, as the result, and in a sense as the tangible expression, of the operation of various forces which it would indeed carry us far to trace. It has not many more years in which to remain in its present abode, which like some husk or shell is gradually proving too small for the thing it once so easily contained. The plan which the greater American Academy in Rome has adopted for its new building on the Janiculum provides housing facilities for more than five times the number of volumes at present in the collection, and working room still greater in proportion; and this, we may well believe, is but an omen of the future rich in development, as to size and scope and usefulness, that is in store for the library.¹

ALBERT W. VAN BUREN.

¹ The illustrations which accompany this article were taken in the autumn of 1909 by the School's photographer, Mr. J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr. (PLATE XXII.)

SCHOOL IN ROME

MEMBERSHIP

1911-1912

Faculty

JESSE BENEDICT CARTER, Ph.D.,

Director of the School.

GORDON J. LAING, Ph.D.,

Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

ALBERT WILLIAM VAN BUREN, A.B.,

Librarian and Associate Professor of Archaeology.

Fellows

JOSEPH GRANGER BRANDT, Ph.B. (Lawrence College, 1903), Ph.D. (University of Wisconsin, 1911), Fellow in the University of Wisconsin (1905-07), Assistant in Latin in the University of Wisconsin (1907-08), Instructor in Latin in the University of Wisconsin (1908-11), Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution.

GEORGE HAROLD EDGELL, A.B. (Harvard University, 1909), Instructor in Fine Arts, Harvard University (1910-11), Fellow of the Archaeological Institute in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies (1910-11), Fellow of the Archaeological Institute in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies.

FRANK RAY ELDER, A.B. (Monmouth College, 1906), Litt.B. (Princeton University, 1908), M.A. (Princeton University, 1911), Fellow in Church History, Princeton Theological Seminary (1911-12), Principal of Waitsburg Academy, Waitsburg, Washington (1906-07), Fellow of the Archaeological Institute in Christian Archaeology.

* GEORGE N. OLCOTT, A.B. (Columbia University, 1893), Ph.D. (*ibid.* 1899), University Fellow in Latin (*ibid.* 1894-96), Drisler Fellow (*ibid.* 1896-97), Fellow of the School (1897-98), Associate Professor of Latin, Columbia University (1903), Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution.

ARTHUR HAROLD WESTON, A.B. (Yale University, 1908), M.A. (*ibid.* 1909), Ph.D. (*ibid.* 1911), Cuyler Fellow (*ibid.* 1908-09), Eldriege Fellow (*ibid.* 1909-10), Douglas Fellow (*ibid.* 1910-11), Fellow of the Archaeological Institute.

Regular Members

LINDA CLARKE-SMITH, A.B. (Columbia University, 1906), A.M. (*ibid.* 1907), Student in the School (1908-10).

* Died March 2, 1912.

- MARGARET TALBOT JACKSON, B.A. (Radcliffe College, 1910), Student in the School (1910-11).
- STANLEY LOTHROP, A.B. (Harvard University, 1905), Graduate Student (Harvard University, 1905-07).
- PHILIP BARROWS WHITEHEAD, B.A. (Beloit College, 1906), M.A. (Yale University, 1908), B.D. (Yale University, 1910), Fellow in Early Christian Art and Archaeology in the School (1910-11).

Associates

- EDITH BANCROFT, A.B. (Wellesley College, 1892), Graduate Student (Wellesley College, 1893-94), Graduate Student (Yale University, 1898-99), Instructor in Latin and History, High School, Randolph, Mass. (1892-93), Instructor in Greek, Mt. Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Mass. (1894-98), Instructor in Greek and Latin, High School, Pueblo, Col. (1899-1901), Instructor in Latin, High School, Utica, N.Y. (1901-07), Instructor in Latin, High School, Hartford, Conn. (1907-11).
- CLARENCE HOUGH BEALL, A.B. (West Virginia University, 1903), B.D. (Drew Theological Seminary, 1909), Instructor in English and Conversation, Syrian Protestant College, Beyrout, Syria (1909-10), Instructor in English and Commercial Branches, Alexandria, Egypt (1910-11).
- DOROTHY CARSON, A.B. (Wells College, 1909), Assistant in History, Gast High School, Rochester, N.Y. (1909-10), Graduate Student, University of Rochester (1911).
- HOWARD F. DOANE, A.B. (Harvard University, 1878), Professor of Greek, Doane College, Nebraska (1886-1901).
- * MATILDA AGNES HARRINGTON, A.B. (University of Michigan, 1898), Graduate Student, University of California (1904-05), Instructor in Latin, Dubuque High School, Dubuque, Iowa (1898-1904, 1905-11), Instructor in Latin, Iowa State Teachers College, Summer Terms (1902, 1904).
- LUCETTA PITNEY JOHNSON, A.B. (Columbia University, 1907), Instructor in History of Art and Literature, Harcourt Place School, Gambier, Ohio, Instructor in Roman History and Literature, Miss Townsend's School, Newark, New Jersey.
- GEORGE DIMMICK LATIMER, A.B. (Harvard University, 1889), Graduate Student, Harvard University Theological School (1889-1900).
- RUSSELL H. NEVINS, Jr., A.B. (Yale University, 1901), M.A. (*ibid.* 1900), Instructor in Latin, Faribault, Minn. (1901-02), Instructor in Latin, St. George's School, Newport, R.I. (1902-05, 1906-11).
- SARA B. F. RABOURN, A.B. (University of Missouri, 1902), M.A. (*ibid.* 1904), Fellow in Bryn Mawr College (1906-07), Instructor, Fredericktown, Mo. (1907-09), and Hannibal, Mo. (1907-11).
- SUSIE MCD. W. RABOURN, A.B. (University of Missouri, 1902), M.A. (*ibid.* 1905), Instructor in Latin, Palmyra, Mo. (1905-07), Instructor in Latin, Ogden, Utah (1908-11).
- MARY LILIAS RICHARDSON, A.B. (Smith College, 1894), M.A. (Radcliffe College, 1903), Instructor in Latin in Secondary Schools (1895-1902), in the New York State Normal School (1903-04), Instructor in Latin, Smith College (1904-).

* Died in Athens, May 17, 1912.

- OLIVE GRACE RUNNER, B.L. (University of Wisconsin, 1903), Instructor in Latin, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn. (1906-07), Instructor in Latin, Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass. (1907-11).
- ROLLAND DREW STEVENS, A.B. (Princeton University, 1904), A.M. (Princeton University, 1907), Instructor in Latin and Greek, West Jersey Academy (1904-05), Instructor in Latin and Greek, Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School (1907-08), Instructor in Greek, Princeton, N.J., High School (1905-06), Instructor, Occidental Academy, Los Angeles, Cal. (1909-11).
- MARY BUCKLEY TAINTOR, A.B. (Ripon College, 1911).
- JULIA ELEKTRA LUDLOW YOUNG, A.B. (Columbia University, 1906), A.M. (George Washington University, 1909), Instructor in Latin and Greek, Narnard School for Girls, New York (1897-1903), Instructor in Greek, National Cathedral School for Girls, Washington, D.C. (1906-07), Instructor in Latin, Mme. Marty's School, Paris (1909-11).

American School
of Oriental Research
in Jerusalem

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAN-
AGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH IN
JERUSALEM

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — The Report of the retiring Director, now in hand, tells of a prosperous year in the School in Jerusalem. Professor McCurdy continued the traditions established by his predecessors, and his students carried on their study and research along the usual lines. Some of the results of their work will probably appear in print, in due time.

The real estate of the School has been admirably cared for by Director McCurdy, whose watchfulness and energy, during a critical period, have been well rewarded. With the assistance of Mr. Gelat, and the aid of Mr. Coffin, the United States Consul, the land held for us by the Institute has been improved during the past year by the building of a permanent wall on three sides. The somewhat exacting conditions of its permanent tenure have been met by the planting and harvesting of a crop of barley. Since Jerusalem was thus deprived of its principal playground, a new "stadium" was provided elsewhere by the authorities, where a series of football games with Beirut has already been played, to the great satisfaction of the public. The transfer of the title of our land is still pending. Rifaat Pasha, lately Minister for Foreign Affairs, retired from office before he was able to fulfil his promise to settle this matter. In view of the problems now confronting his successor we need not be surprised at some further delay.

During the year, the Executive Committee of the School has brought out two publications of interest to its friends. One of these is a Decennial Catalogue of the officers and students of the School from its inception in 1900 to 1910, with a brief sketch of the history of its founding. The other is a Supple-

ment to the Catalogue of the School's Library, prepared by the Director for 1910-11, Professor Charles Rufus Brown. Since the publication of the former Catalogue, in 1906, the size of the Library has doubled. Thanks to Dr. Brown's enterprise, we now have a well classified list of the books in our Library up to the end of the School year 1910-11.

The Managers of the School were much pleased and encouraged by the action of the Council of the Archaeological Institute in increasing the amount of the Thayer Fellowship from \$600 to \$800 for the coming year. The former appropriation was felt to be inadequate for its purpose, and at the annual meeting in Providence, in 1910, our Committee passed a unanimous resolution expressing the conviction that in order to enable the holder of the Fellowship to take full advantage of his opportunities the amount should be increased to \$1000. It was therefore most gratifying to us to receive notification of the decision of your Council at the meeting in Pittsburgh, adding \$200 to the Fellowship at once, with the assurance of a further increase to the desired amount in the near future.

It is a pleasure also to note that in an increasing number of instances the holders of graduate fellowships in some of our leading Universities and Theological Seminaries are encouraged by their advisers to spend a year, or part of a year, in the School in Jerusalem.

The Director for the coming year, 1912-13, is Professor Warren J. Moulton, of Bangor Theological Seminary, who has the advantage of a former sojourn in Palestine in connection with the School.

The Thayer Fellow for 1912-13 is Mr. Charles V. McLean, of the University of Toronto, Knox College, and Union Theological Seminary.

The Director elect for the year 1913-14 is Professor George L. Robinson, of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Dr. Robinson is also well acquainted with Syria, having resided there for several years, besides engaging in archaeological researches which are well known.

CHARLES C. TORREY,
Chairman of the Managing Committee.

YALE UNIVERSITY,
August 17, 1912.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1911-1912

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem:

GENTLEMEN, — I beg to submit the following report of the School for the session of 1911-12.

I arrived in Jerusalem on October 27, 1911; two weeks later than I had planned, having been delayed directly and indirectly by quarantines. I left Jerusalem for Europe on June 17, 1912.

Seven men were enrolled as students during the session, as follows :

EWART MAURICE AITKEN, Cortright, Ontario, Canada, Thayer Fellow for 1911-12. B.A. University of Toronto, 1908; M.A. *ibid.*, 1909; Ph.D. Harvard University, 1911. Arrived in Jerusalem, September 23, 1911; left Jerusalem, May 15, 1912.

PERCIVAL WILSON SPENCE, Toronto, Canada. Travelling Fellow of Knox College, Toronto. B.A. University of Toronto, 1907; M.A. *ibid.*, 1911; B.D. Knox College, 1911. Arrived in Jerusalem, September 23, 1911; left Jerusalem, May 15, 1912.

ARNOT STANLEY ORTON, Saint Thomas, Ontario. B.A. University of Toronto, 1910; M.A. *ibid.*, 1911; Undergraduate Student of Knox College, Toronto. Arrived in Jerusalem, November 18, 1911; left Jerusalem, April 23, 1912.

HERBERT MARTIN JAMES LOEWE, Cambridge, England. M.A. University of Cambridge; Curator of Oriental Literature in the University Library, 1902-11; Examiner in Oriental Languages, Tripos 1911 and 1912; Lecturer in Oriental Languages in Saint Catharine's College, Cambridge. Arrived in Jerusalem, January 21, 1912; left Jerusalem, March 18, 1912.

FREDERICK LENT, New Haven, Conn. A.B. Brown University, 1900; A.M. *ibid.*, 1901; B.D. Newton Theological Institution, 1900; Ph.D. Yale University, 1906. Arrived in Jerusalem, March 25, 1912; left Palestine, April 27, 1912.

MELVIN G. KYLE, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa. Lecturer on Biblical Archaeology in the Theological Seminary, Xenia, Ohio. Arrived in Jerusalem from Egypt, April 9, 1912; left Palestine, May 11, 1912.

ARLO A. BROWN, New York, N.Y. A.B. Northwestern University, 1903; B.D. Drew Theological Seminary, 1907; Graduate Student of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Representative of Board of Foreign Missions of Methodist Episcopal Church in Jerusalem. Arrived in Jerusalem, January 22, 1912; left Palestine, May 19, 1912.

I may add that several other students from abroad visited the School frequently, and availed themselves of the Library during their stay in Jerusalem.

The work of the students was naturally carried on in three main directions: study, mostly in connection with the Library; observation in Jerusalem itself; and travel, more or less extended in or beyond the bounds of Palestine. In pursuance of the first object, special study, with daily meetings, was kept up until February 21, by the students of longest residence, the three first named above. The aims kept in view were to make more definite the Biblical, linguistic, and historical knowledge already acquired, and to supplement it in the most relevant directions. Attention was paid most of all to the Arabic language, ancient and modern, the Director and students having in the study of the latter the advantage of tuition by the best teachers available; and thus at least a beginning was made in the practical use of the spoken language of Palestine. Outside of this and other linguistic work, the members of the School read extensively in the most informing modern works, on Palestinian history, geography, and exploration. Special researches were made along linguistic and Biblical lines by Dr. Aitken and Mr. Spence, which it is their intention to pursue further.

Mr. Loewe, who had spent a year of study and teaching in Egypt, gave himself chiefly to work in Arabic, along with the study of the present-day conditions of the Jews in Palestine. He will furnish an essay on the contributions of modern Palestinian Jews to the study of Hebrew.

The members of the School also examined collections of

small archaeological objects kindly thrown open to them by private individuals and by ecclesiastical or learned institutions in the city.

The best opportunities for observing and examining historic sites and ancient structures in Jerusalem were afforded to Dr. Aitken and Mr. Spence in view of their early arrival; and this was naturally a principal occupation of all the other students, even of those whose residence with us was briefest.

Until the beginning of the rainy season, which was exceptionally short in our last academic year, tours were frequently made, mostly on foot, to ancient sites within walking distance of the city. Longer trips were made thereafter by riding or carriage-driving to more distant places.

On February 21 a party, including Dr. Aitken, Mr. Spence, and Mr. Loewe, set out for a three weeks' visit to Egypt. The last named did not go beyond Cairo. Special features of the trip were the visits paid by Messrs. Aitken, Spence, and myself to Professor Petrie's excavations at Heliopolis and to those of Professor Reisner near the Great Pyramid. To Dr. Kyle, who joined us afterwards at Jerusalem and who was then working with Dr. Petrie, we were indebted for the invitation from the latter as well as for other kind attentions. Mr. Orton had already made a brief visit in Egypt on his way to Palestine.

Journeys, including Galilee and southern Syria, were made by all the students. Dr. Aitken and Mr. Spence made two visits in these regions. The former also made two special trips to the Dead Sea region. The country west of the Jordan was fairly well covered by the students in their various excursions.

An interesting visit was made on January 12 at 'Ain Shems (Bethshemesh), the School having been kindly invited thither by Dr. Duncan Mackenzie, who is conducting the excavations now in progress, and who, with the architect, Mr. Newton, showed us every possible attention.

The use of the Library has been facilitated by the addition of three large bookcases. A redistribution of most of the books on hand was undertaken by Dr. Aitken, whose services in the Library have been of the greatest value during the session. This rearrangement, along with the classification in the enlarged

catalogue which will hereafter be available, will, it is hoped, make it easier to utilize the Library — a matter of some importance to our friends as well as to ourselves, since our small collection is used by visiting as well as enrolled students, by members of other schools, and by scholars resident in the city.

The Library, besides the normal accessions in its several departments, has been enriched by the addition of complete sets of the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* and of the *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*. Of the former journal forty-four volumes, beginning with the first issue, were purchased in Jerusalem at an exceptionally low price.

A considerable improvement has been made in the condition of the School property. The land was sown with grain in the autumn, in accordance with the requirements of the law applying to real estate held under the present tenure, and a substantial stone wall has since been erected on the three sides bounded by public roads. Henceforth the ground will be inaccessible to the public either as a highway or as a playground; and with the planting of trees, which will presently be undertaken, the property will be materially improved, both in appearance and in commercial value. The several changes were effected in all their details under the supervision and direction of Mr. A. T. Gelat, the dragoman of the American Consulate.

In addition to the obligations under which we lie to the Consul, Mr. Coffin, to the Vice-Consul, Mr. Heck, who in the regretted absence of Mr. Coffin from Jerusalem since January 21 has represented him and shown a warm and constant interest in the School, and to Mr. Gelat, the helper of every director and the friend of every student, we have to thank many residents of the city for their kindly attentions. To Mr. Charles Hornstein, Principal of the L. J. S. Boys' School, who has given freely of his time and knowledge in personally conducting members of the School to several points of interest, including Jericho, the Jordan, and the Dead Sea, and to Mr. John Whiting, the American Deputy-Consul, who has been an unfailing counsellor in many matters of practical importance, very special thanks are due. Dr. E. W. G. Masterman of the Pales-

tine Exploration Fund, and the Dominican Fathers, represented by Pères Lagrange, Vincent, Dhorme, and Jaussen, showed us marked and helpful attention, as did also Drs. Dalman and Thomsen of the Deutsches Evangelisches Institut, our nearest neighbor. Personal association with Propst Dr. Friedrich Jeremias, the learned pastor of the Erlöser-Kirche, and with Dr. Immanuel Benzinger, the Biblical archaeologist and editor of Baedeker, has been of essential help and encouragement in my work in Jerusalem; while all who have been connected with the School have reason to remember with gratitude the disinterested kindnesses shown to them by Canon Yates of St. George's Collegiate Church and by many members of the American Colony.

It is pleasant to recall the numerous visits that have been paid to the School by friends outside of Jerusalem. The list of ladies and gentlemen who have thus favored us, beginning with the names of President and Mrs. Bliss of the Syrian Protestant College, is too long to be given here. The visits made by many of our well-wishers in America, co-workers in Biblical and archaeological study and teaching, were greatly appreciated. Such incidents, along with the encouragements of friends near at hand, help us to realize that in spite of the drawbacks of our administrative system, and the disabilities of the Director, the School has not only accomplished some little good in its routine work, but has been, as in the past, a gathering place for English-speaking visitors and residents in Palestine who are intelligently interested in things Biblical and Oriental.

The disadvantages of our present intermittent system of administration are perhaps most obvious to the directors themselves, and are especially felt by them in the closing days of their term of office. Our unfortunate situation, which has been so often a theme of commiseration among ourselves, also excites comment among outsiders, some of whom I have heard expressing wonder that an institution with aims like our own should not have a permanent directorate and a fixed abode, like kindred establishments in Jerusalem. As a slight offset some of the

difficulties of management are lessened by communication between the retiring and the incoming directors. I have had the advantage of information and advice kindly furnished in advance by Professor C. R. Brown ; and in Paris, I twice met with Professor W. J. Moulton, my successor, so that we were able to confer upon matters of most pressing importance.

J. F. McCURDY, *Director.*

PARIS, *July 12, 1912.*

Archaeological
Institute
of America

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN
ARCHAEOLOGY

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN, — The School of American Archaeology has continued during the past year its coöperative field work, and carried on the various activities authorized by the Managing Committee with encouraging results.

According to the by-laws of the Committee, seven members must retire each year. The following persons were elected for the ensuing four years, and confirmed by the Council of the Institute at its thirty-second annual meeting: George Bryce, Alice C. Fletcher, William H. Holmes, Lewis B. Paton, Joseph Scott, Frank Springer, H. L. Wilson, Anna L. Wolcott.

The Chairmanship of the Managing Committee has passed to the able hands of Professor William H. Holmes, with every assurance of the increased influence and prosperity of the School.

In offering this my last annual report, permit me to acknowledge the unfailing help I have received from the members of the Managing Committee in the tasks that have fallen to my official position, and also my appreciation of the generous treatment accorded to the Committee and to the School by the Officers and Council of the Institute.

The accompanying report of the Director gives an account of the activities of the School during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE C. FLETCHER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1912

To the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology:

GENTLEMEN, — I beg to submit the following report of the activities of the School for the year 1912.

I. FIELD WORK

1. *The Excavations at Quirigua.*

The third expedition to Quirigua took the field early in January, 1912. Mr. Sylvanus G. Morley served, as heretofore, as first assistant. Mr. Earl Morris, a student of the School, assisted with the excavations during the entire season, and Mr. Gerard Fowke, detailed by the Missouri Historical Society, spent several weeks with the expedition. Mrs. Wilmatte P. Cockerell, of Boulder, Colorado, joined the party in February. The excavations continued until the first part of May. The work consisted of (1) the excavation of Temples 1 and 2, on the south side of the Temple Court, (2) the excavation by Mr. Fowke of a number of mounds on the bench lands west of the main ruins, and (3) a study of the natural history of the Motagua Valley by Mrs. Cockerell. A preliminary report of the season's work, carried on with funds contributed by members of the Saint Louis Society and by the United Fruit Company, was published in the June number of the *Bulletin* of the Institute. Following is a summary of results up to the present time.

A. *During previous expeditions:*

1. The segregation of the Quirigua ruins in a park devoted to their protection, with a setting of the native jungle around them, in which the original tropical environment will be preserved.

2. The preservation of the monuments from future demolition by the removal of the heavy forest trees from about them.

3. The classification of the monuments in chronological sequence by the corroborative evidence of art and inscriptions.

4. The recognition of numerous points of resemblance in the ceremonial arrangement, insignia and vesture of figures sculptured on the monuments at Quirigua, to what may still be seen in the ceremonials of North American Indians, particularly of the Pueblos.

B. *During the campaign of 1912:*

1. A considerable advance in the preservation of the ruins and monuments with provision for their future protection.

2. The uncovering of two important buildings heretofore unknown in the Ceremonial Precinct.

3. The finding of the sloping upper zone of the façade in southern Maya architecture.

4. The establishment of the chronological sequence of the temples in relation to the other monuments.

5. The discovery of a new initial series and its restoration and reading.

6. The determination of the place and mode of life of the ancient population by the excavation of the house mounds.

7. The relation of the ancient to the modern inhabitants of the Motagua Valley.

8. The location of the ancient quarries from which the material for monuments and buildings was derived.

9. The discovery of the method of stone transportation.

10. The acquisition of new material illustrating stone and ceramic arts.

11. Considerable advance in knowledge of the natural history of the Motagua Valley.

During the season the work was visited by Mr. Minor C. Keith, Vice-President and General Manager of the United Fruit Company, and by Mr. J. M. Wulfin, Treasurer of the St. Louis Society. The protection of the ruins has been assured by the United Fruit Company. The site will be fenced and a custodian placed in charge.

2. *Activities in the Rio Grande Drainage.*

The field work in New Mexico began with the usual season in the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles during the session of the Summer School. The uncovering of the great Community House of Tyuonyi was almost finished. This work served as a

basis for field lectures and for observation and practice by students. An expedition to the Jemez district in coöperation with the Toronto Society of the Institute and the Southwest Museum occupied the months of September and October. For the greater part of the season Dr. Charles F. Lummis of the Southwest Museum assumed the direction of the operations in the field, being assisted throughout by Mr. T. Harmon Parkhurst and Mr. Wesley Bradfield.

This marks the beginning of active participation in work of research by one of the Canadian Societies of the Institute. It has resulted in a substantial acquisition of material for the Royal Ontario Museum with considerable additions to the valuable collections from the Southwest already in the Museum at Los Angeles.

As a part of the scientific work undertaken for the Panama-California Exposition, at San Diego, Mr. Wesley Bradfield was engaged for several months in systematic collecting in the Keresan towns in New Mexico. Mr. Thomas S. Dozier performed similar service in the Tewa villages. Valuable collections have been made and information gathered for use in the development of the Pueblo exhibits. In this connection Mr. Carlos Vierra has visited all the Rio Grande pueblos, making sketches, photographs, and architectural studies.

3. *The Excavations in the San Juan Drainage.*

Professor Byron Cummings continued his work in southern Utah and northern Arizona. This undertaking, financed mainly by members of the Utah Society, has now continued for five seasons and has yielded very satisfactory results, particularly in Cliff Dwelling collections, which are now to be seen in the Museum of the University of Utah.

4. *Researches in Southern California.*

Mr. John P. Harrington spent the greater part of the year in the field in western Arizona and southern California. His work was done as a part of the scientific work for the Panama-California Exposition. The result is epoch-making in our knowledge of Yuman and the Chumashan tribes. Much detailed information was obtained about the Mathakapai, Kaveikapai, Maricopa, Kwichana, Kosuena, Jalchadoma, Jenequicha, Co-

copa, Akwala, Ajuata, Yakwiliwa, Quigyuma, Yakwavira, etc. Several of these tribes have been hitherto unknown as regards both dialect and culture.

In connection with this work, all published accounts of the history and ethnology of southern California have been studied and each item of information catalogued and taken into the field as a basis for questions. Important collections have been made and plans prepared for an extensive exhibit of the culture of both existing and extinct tribes at the Exposition.

Mr. Harrington has been assisted in the field by Mr. T. Harmon Parkhurst and in working over the voluminous notes by Miss Laura W. Wood.

II. THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The usual summer session was held during the month of August. Lectures were given during the first two weeks at the Museum with field excursions for the study of the history and archaeology of Santa Fé and vicinity. The work of native Indian potters in the Placita demonstrating the aboriginal methods in ceramic art was an interesting feature. The special train to Santo Domingo on August 4 carried about three hundred to witness the Green Corn Dance.

During the two weeks' encampment at the Rito the excavation of the Ancient Community House was witnessed and this was supplemented by lectures and excursions to interesting points.

At the Summer Session this year the following courses of lectures were presented:

1. "Heredity and Evolution" by Professor T. D. A. Cockerell.
2. "Roman Archaeology and Art" by Dr. Harry L. Wilson.
3. "Historic Epochs in Art" by Dr. Hector Alliot.
4. "Greek Archaeology and Art" by Dr. Mitchell Carroll.
5. "Shamanism, Folk Lore and Humanization" by Dr. Charles F. Lummis.
6. "The Mayas" by Mr. Sylvanus G. Morley.
7. "The Indians of the Southwest" by Mr. T. Harmon Parkhurst.
8. "The Monuments of the Aztecs" and "The Ancient Pueblos and Cliff Dwellers" by Director Edgar L. Hewett.

The following Sunday night lectures were given at the Hall of Representatives, Capitol building, Santa Fé:

"Art and Religion of the Ancient Etruscans" by Dr. Harry L. Wilson.

"The Homeric Bible" by Dr. Mitchell Carroll.

"The Mecca of the Maya World" by Mr. Sylvanus G. Morley.

"The Uncovering of an Ancient Temple in the Tropics," by Director Hewett.

The annual meetings of the Managing Committee of the School and Board of Regents of the Museum were held during the Session, the greater part of one week being devoted to official meetings, the discussion of the scientific and educational work of the School, the inspection of the Museum and excavations, and the consideration of future work.

III. MUSEUM WORK

In addition to the sum provided by law for the maintenance of the Museum, the legislature of New Mexico appropriated \$5000 to be expended on further restoration and repair of the Palace. With this sum, the entire east end of the building has been put in order. This part had in some places reached an advanced state of dilapidation. Walls that were hopelessly deteriorated were taken down and relaid with stone and concrete foundations, preserving the original dimensions. Where the ancient vigas, or ceiling beams, had been removed and replaced by modern timbers they were restored in conformity to the original. All modern woodwork was removed from doors, windows, and fireplaces and these features restored in ancient style. The rooms thus repaired must present much of the appearance which they had before the modernizing of the past half century.

The repair and restoration of this venerable building has been a task of great responsibility, and one that has claimed the interest of students of Spanish-American history and art throughout the country. There is no other example of early Spanish architecture equal to it in the United States. From the time of Oñate (1605) to the present it has dominated the historic Plaza, surviving the siege of 1680, during which time it sheltered and saved from extinction the entire population of Santa Fé and the surrounding country. It is the last of the buildings that originally faced the Plaza and is the most important monument of seventeenth century Santa Fé.

The dismantling of the massive wall which forms the central

axis of the building discloses the fact that large portions antedate the Spanish construction by probably hundreds of years. Huge masses of the ancient Indian pueblo, upon the ruins of which the Palace was constructed, were discovered. Some of these have been covered with glass and are now preserved in view and in original place. These walls, made of puddled adobe, were constructed in almost the identical manner of the concrete walls of the present day. The part laid bare formed the interior of a room used for ceremonial purposes. It contains the niche for the sacred meal bowl, invariably found in ancient pueblo houses, and also the recess in which some household fetish stood.

During the excavations for foundations numerous relics have been uncovered. The ceramic remains conform almost exactly to those found in the Cliff Dwellings of Pajarito Plateau. Numerous skeletons have been found under the floors which, together with those that are being preserved from other sites within the city limits, will doubtless throw light upon the ancient people that inhabited the Santa Fé Valley.

It will soon be possible to prepare a monograph on the history and archaeology of the Palace of the Governors. New records have been found during the past year throwing light upon its early history, and the dismantling made necessary by the repairs of the past three years has laid bare many features of interest which had been completely lost sight of. The work of reconstruction has been carried out with fidelity to both history and architecture by Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum.

The Museum, together with the old Palace in which it is installed, will display the history of the Southwest for many centuries past. Material is rapidly being accumulated from the ancient Pueblo and Cliff Dwelling ruins, and this is augmented as time goes on with ethnological and historical data showing the culture of the Indians of the Southwest and also the early Spanish civilization. The collections made by the School are supplemented by those of the New Mexico Historical Society which are installed in the eastern part of the Palace. The archaeology, ethnology, and history of the Southwest are treated as one subject, and a succession of exhibits are arranged to display the entire culture history of the region.

The Museum is the laboratory of the School of Archaeology, which turns over to it all the collections resulting from its excavations and exchanges. These already exceed the capacity of the rooms that can be devoted to Museum purposes. In fact, another building of equal size would be needed to accommodate the material which could be obtained within the next few years. Everything is gathered at first hand. The provenance of every specimen displayed can be authentically shown, and no mere curios are exhibited.

It is intended that each culture displayed in the Museum shall be illustrated by (1) paintings, especially mural decorations, which serve to bring before one the clearest possible conception of the environment in which that culture arose and flourished; (2) photographs, sketches, and models, showing the present condition of the ancient ruins and methods of excavating them; and (3) collections of specimens in cases, designed to show phases of the industrial, social, and religious life of the people.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Regents plans were presented and approved looking toward the extension of the Museum. This will be accomplished by means of a series of five exhibition halls which will gridiron the long Placita at the back of the main building. These will be supplemented by a structure occupying the entire north side of the Palace grounds which will be devoted to laboratories and the offices of employees.

IV. EDUCATIONAL WORK

During the past summer the extension work of the School was expanded by participation in summer courses devoted to Archaeology in Colorado Springs, San Diego, and Los Angeles.

Illustrated lectures prepared by the School are now in circulation in a number of States. These are handled by the local Secretaries of the Institute. A small and not entirely satisfactory beginning was made with this last year. The School is now making its own slides. It has an adequate office force, so that the work can be carried on effectively and extended to meet the demands of local Societies of the Institute in any part of the country. The School was enabled to inaugurate this

lecture system through the generosity of a member of its Managing Committee, Dr. R. W. Corwin of Pueblo. The lectures now in circulation are on the following subjects:

- "The Siberian Origin of the Indians."
- "The Ancient Ruins of the Southwest."
- "The Mayas, the Greeks of the New World."
- "The Indians of the Southwest."
- "Uncovering a Buried City in the Tropics."

These lectures will be provided for the use of Societies of the Institute at the actual cost of preparing the slides.

Arrangements are being made for the circulation of portfolios of artistic photographs with descriptive manuals, devoted to American archaeology, ethnology, history, and art, for exhibition in schools and museums. It is hoped that by another year arrangements can be made to supply elementary schools with material, drawings, specimens, etc., that will enable teachers to introduce the work and methods of primitive man into the public schools as an adjunct of vocational education. Work in primitive arts and industries such as pottery making, tool making, blanket and basket weaving and metal work, carried on by the Indians themselves, will hereafter be a prominent feature of the Summer School work.

V. LIBRARY

Accessions to the library have been small during the past year. It is greatly in need of additions in history, ethnology, and archaeology. It has unusual facilities for work in linguistics, and the Mexican and Central America languages are well represented by early manuscripts and rare printed works.

VI. ART

The work of the School in art has claimed the interest of the public to an exceptional degree, and it has been the recipient of favorable attention from a number of artists of note. Several loan collections have been contributed and exhibited. The Museum gratefully acknowledges valuable loans and gifts from Messrs. Sharp, Philips, Cassidy, and Vierra, painters who are devoting much time to the art of the Southwest.

VII. PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES

An important function of the School has come to be the preservation of antiquities in the Southwest. Most noteworthy has been the preservation of the Old Palace of the Governors in which the School is located. The ruins in the Rito de los Frijoles and at Puye have been to a great extent excavated and partially repaired. Through an arrangement between Mr. Harry Kelly of Las Vegas, New Mexico, and Colonel D. C. Collier of San Diego, the ruins of the old Pecos Pueblo and Mission have been transferred to the School for custody and preservation, the latter having provided a sum for the repair of the church, which is one of the two oldest in the United States. The Missions of New Mexico are more than a century and a half older than those of California. Their history is the history of the Heroic Age of the Southwest, and every surviving building of that period should be held sacred. It is hoped that the School with the assistance of the Museum of New Mexico may be enabled to assume the custodianship of all of the ruined Missions as well as of such ancient Pueblos and Cliff Dwellings in the State as are not cared for by the Government.

VIII. CIVIC WORK

A considerable amount of civic work, particularly in connection with the preservation of the archaic features of Santa Fé, has fallen to the School. In collaboration with the Santa Fé Chamber of Commerce and the City Planning Board much interest has been aroused and considerable progress made in directing the future development of the State Capitol along the ancient lines in which it stands unique. An Exhibition prepared largely by Mr. Morley, under the auspices of the organizations above named, will be opened to the public on November 18. It embraces models of early public buildings which have wholly or in part disappeared; maps, charts, and paintings designed to aid in the development of City parks and drives; the improvement of the river front, and the preservation of ancient streets and buildings.

The School has been able in some measure to influence the architecture of public buildings. Among those which illustrate

styles that it is hoped will dominate the city in the future are the Palace of the Governors, the Scottish Rite Cathedral, the DeVargas Hotel, the power plant and office buildings of the Santa Fé Water and Light Company, and the Ice and Storage Plant of Messrs. Collier and Owen.

The School has been requested by the City Planning Board to undertake a complete revision of the street names of Santa Fé, and this has been done in conformity with the historic growth of the city. A contribution from Colonel D. C. Collier of the Managing Committee has provided for the marking of the streets according to the revised system and the plan now awaits the approval of the City Council.

IX. EXPOSITION WORK

By agreement between the Managing Committee of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, the Director of the School of American Archaeology has been designated to direct the exhibits in ethnology and archaeology at the Exposition. The arrangement seems to be mutually advantageous. This Exposition, commemorating the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915, is intended to be largely scientific and educational. The expeditions planned and collections made will be in line with the regular work of the School and greatly widen its influence. A large amount of scientific work is provided for and an exceptional opportunity is afforded for bringing results before the public. Already the work is in full progress in the Southwest, Southern California, and Central America. The Smithsonian Institution has assumed a large part in the programme of research and exhibition, and has its operations well advanced.

EDGAR L. HEWETT, *Director.*

SANTA FÉ,
October 30, 1912.

Archaeological
Institute
of America

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEDIAEVAL
AND RENAISSANCE STUDIES

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — Your Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies respectfully report that we have added to our membership Professor Chandler R. Post of Harvard University. Professor Post has had marked success in training recent candidates for the Fellowship in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, and we expect will be a helpful member of the Committee.

The work in Early Christian Archaeology has been helped by the inspiring lectures of Professor Marucchi on Early Christian Archaeology. Our fellow in this department, Mr. Frank Ray Elder, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, has continued his studies on the Cult of the Saints in the Early Church by an examination of the inscriptions and the representations in art referring to this subject. He hopes soon to publish a book on Saint Worship in the Early Church.

The work in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies has been under the guidance of Professor Venturi, whose lectures continued to be well attended and helpful. Our fellow in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, Mr. George Harold Edgell, of Harvard University, has had the advantage of a second year in Italy, where he has continued his studies of Architectural Backgrounds in Italian Painting, having presented an excellent thesis on Some Unknown Paintings in Perugia. He reports as follows :

“My activities during my second year as Renaissance fellow in the American School at Rome were in two general directions. First, and most important, was the collection of material on the subject on which I hope within a year or two to publish a book : the development of the architectural background in Italian Renaissance painting. This collection, notes, sketches, and photographs, is now practically catalogued and complete, so that I may begin at any time to write. The other direction which my

work took was secondary and related to the preparation of the half course which I am to give at Harvard this year on Central Italian Painting. Practically all of my work in this field, however, was done after the official closing of the School at Rome.

"I left America in early October in the fall of 1911, and went direct to Milan. I did not go to Rome for the opening of the School, but remained in north Italy until the rainy season, studying the architectural backgrounds in north Italian painting. For this purpose it was necessary for me to visit Milan, Turin, Pavia, Castiglione d' Olona, Bergamo, Piacenza, Mantua, Cremona, Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, Padua, Verona, and Vicenza, as well as other less known towns, and I passed all the autumn in this way. The month of December 18 to January 18 I spent in Rome working in the School library and on the paintings of Raphael and Antoniazio Romano. The following month I spent in Florence, going over my old and gathering new material on that most important of schools. From the middle of February till the early part of April — nearly two months — I remained almost constantly at Rome because that city offers the best library facilities, and the weather in February and March is such that it is almost impossible to see paintings in churches, rendering travelling unwise. This period I broke by a short trip in *Puglie* and the *Basilicata* for the purpose of familiarizing myself with South Italian architecture.

"Early in April, having obtained the consent of the Director of the School and the Chairman of the Committee on Renaissance affairs, I sailed for Spain. I did this with the double object of studying the effect of Italian painting on the Spanish painters, many of whom came to Italy during the Renaissance, and studying the Italian paintings in the Prado gallery.

"Early in May I returned to Italy, and, except for a few days in Pisa, Lucca, and Florence, spent all my time, till the official closing of the School, in Venice, at work on the development of the architectural background in Venetian painting. Early in June I went to Siena and studied there for my course on Central Italian Painting. All the rest of my time in Italy, till July 25, I was at work on this subject, either in Siena, or travelling in southern Tuscany and Umbria. On leaving Italy I visited in turn Munich, Vienna, Dresden, Altenburg, Berlin, Frankfurt a. M., Paris, and London, refreshing my mind (and in the case of Altenburg and Frankfurt seeing new galleries) on both of the subjects in which I was interested. I arrived in New York on August 20, having rounded out my two years' work as well as possible in the time allotted."

For the year 1912-1913 your Committee has appointed to the Early Christian Fellowship, Mr. Philip B. Whitehead, who held this Fellowship for the year 1910-1911, and to the Mediaeval and Renaissance Fellowship Mr. Richard Offner, a recent graduate of Harvard University.

The following is a brief financial statement :

A. EARLY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Expenses</i>	
By Balance April 1, 1911	\$ 34	E. C. Fellowship	\$600
From the Institute	400		
From Andover Theological Seminary	25		
From Chicago " "	25		
From General " "	25		
From Hartford " "	25		
From Princeton " "	25		
From Union " "	25		
From Yale " "	25		
From Professor David S. Schaff	10	To balance	19
	<u>\$619</u>		<u>\$619</u>
By Balance April 1, 1912	19		

B. MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE FELLOWSHIP

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Expenses</i>	
From the Institute	\$600	M. and R. Fellowship	\$600

C. FOR LECTURES

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Expenses</i>	
From Mr. and Mrs. Allan Marquand	\$150		\$150

For the COMMITTEE

ALLAN MARQUAND, *Chairman.*

PRINCETON, N.J.,
October 29, 1912.

ITEMS OF CURRENT INTEREST

THE GENERAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, December 27-31

Any members of the Institute who may have failed to receive a copy of the programme of the General Meeting in Washington in conjunction with the annual meetings of the American Philological Association and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, are requested to send their addresses at once to the office of the Institute (The Octagon, Washington, D.C.).

ADDRESSES IN HONOR OF CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

The many friends and admirers of the late Charles Eliot Norton will take deep pleasure in these two fine and sympathetic eulogies originally delivered before the Archaeological Institute of America, at the Toronto meeting (*Bulletin*, III. pp. 83-128), now reprinted together. Dr. Emerson considers Mr. Norton as the man, the helpful and inspiring friend. Professor Harris deals with his attainments and achievements as a scholar and archaeologist. Taken together the two present two notable aspects of Mr. Norton's life and character with convincing authority. The book is bound in boards, with paper label.

Charles Eliot Norton: Two Addresses. By Edward Waldo Emerson and William Fenwick Harris. With photogravure portrait. Large Crown 8vo, \$1.75 net. Postage extra. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN

THE Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America desires to place on record its grateful recognition of the services to the Institute of William Watson Goodwin, late Eliot Professor of Greek Literature *Emeritus* in Harvard University.

Professor Goodwin was one of the signers of the original circular proposing the formation of the Institute in 1879, served on the Executive Committee of the Institute from 1879 to 1884, was a member of the Council for ten years; a member of the Executive Committee of the Boston Society for thirteen years, President of the Boston Society from 1893 to 1896, and Vice-President from 1898 to 1901. He was a member of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens from 1882 to 1912; and, for several years, Chairman of the Committee on Publication of the papers of the School.

Identified from the first with the organization of the Institute, Professor Goodwin devoted himself with enthusiasm to its first foundation, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; and to his active interest and wise counsel the School is largely indebted both for its success at the beginning and for its continued prosperity. He was profoundly convinced of the lasting benefit to be derived by American students from residence in Greece, and he was confident that the cause of classical scholarship would be uniquely influenced by the opportunities, offered by the School to teacher and student alike, to deepen and widen their understanding of the art, history, literature, and life of Ancient Greece. It was not his counsel only that he contributed at the establishment of the School; he was its first Director, and the distinction of his name and character and the services of the first of American Hellenists in the year of its

inauguration, gave assurance that the School rested upon a foundation both secure and auspicious.

Unflagging in his zeal for the welfare of the Institute and the School, Professor Goodwin for over twenty years made the most costly of sacrifices — the sacrifice of a scholar's time. He sought to interest a wider public in the shrines of Greece; he spent himself freely in the arduous task of editing the publications of the School. Throughout, with the ingrained forgetfulness of self that marked the man, his only care was to secure the stability of a cause in which he was a pioneer and whose success is due in such abundant measure to his high devotion.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912

The Council of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

In account with WILLARD V. KING, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Affiliated Societies (for detail see Schedule "A")	\$18,228.24*	Lectures (for detail see Schedule "A") \$2,249.46
American Journal of Archaeology and other publications (for detail see Schedule "B")	1,250.00	American Journal of Archaeology (for detail see Schedule "B") 5,809.26
Income from Life Membership Fund (for detail see Schedules "C" and "H")	230.00	Administration (for detail see Schedule "C") 6,773.72
Income from Canadian Life Membership Fund (for detail see Schedules "D" and "H")	100.00	School of American Archaeology 1,850.40
Income from Charles Eliot Norton Lecture Fund, James Loeb Foundation (for detail see Schedules "E" and "H")	1,000.00	General Meeting (for detail see Schedule "D") 529.08
Income from General Endowment Fund (for detail see schedules "F" and "H")	30.00	Formation of New Societies (for detail see Schedule "E") 529.94
Interest on bank balances	126.30	Printing and Binding 393.00
Cyrene Excavation Fund (for detail see Schedule "G")	560.00	Storage 120.00
Central American Excavation Fund, Contribution of Members of the St. Louis Society	2,734.36	Exchange 11.38
American School at Athens, appropriation toward printing American Journal of Archaeology	800.00	Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute (for detail see Schedule "F") 571.68
American School at Rome, appropriation toward printing American Journal of Archaeology	800.00	Cyrene Excavation Fund (for detail see Schedule "G") 3,840.67
		Institute Fellowship, American School at Athens 600.00
		Institute Fellowship, Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies 600.00
		Institute Fellowship, American School in Palestine 600.00
		Early Christian Fellowship 400.00
		Miscellaneous Expenses, School in Jerusalem* 270.47

* Advanced upon the appropriation of \$1000.00 in the budget of 1912-13.

* As the close of the fiscal year was, by action of the Council (Bulletin III, p. 144) moved forward from August 31 to June 30, a number of the Affiliated Societies found it difficult to adjust their accounts the present year. Some supplementary remittances for 1911-12 are listed in the President's report, p. 198.

Bequest of Ruth Emerson Fletcher (Bulletin Vol. III, p. 1)	448.83
Cash on hand, September 1, 1911	10,267.16
Total	<u>\$36,574.39</u>

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "A"

FROM AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Name of Society	Amount	Life Member- ship Fees included in the Amount
Baltimore Society	\$450.00	
Boston Society	1,369.51	
Buffalo Society	400.00	
Calgary Society	250.00	\$200.00
Chicago Society	925.00	
Cincinnati Society, Oxford Branch	80.00	
Cleveland Society	300.00	
Colorado Society	178.00	
Colorado Springs Branch	60.10	
Connecticut Society	400.00	
Denver and Boulder Branches	164.00	
Edmonton Society	520.00	100.00
Halifax Society	325.00	
Hartford Society	350.00	
Iowa Society	376.00	
Kansas City Society	250.00	
Kansas State Society	50.00	
Minneapolis Society	24.40	
Minnesota Society	150.00	
Montreal Society	800.00	400.00
New Jersey Society	475.00	
New York Society	1,475.00	200.00
Ottawa Society	250.00	100.00
Pennsylvania Society	1,000.00	100.00

Norton Memorial Lecture Fund (for detail see Schedule "H")	1,916.51
August Mau Memorial Fund, remittance to Rome*	176.75
Membership Certificates	49.42
Membership Fee, American Federation of Arts	10.00
Furniture and Fixtures	105.68
Department of Canada	842.65
Investments (for detail see Schedule "I")	986.25
Balance in Bank June 30, 1912	4,864.71
Total	<u>\$36,574.39</u>

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "A"

LECTURES

Francis G. Allinson	\$57.57
B. W. Bacon	5.60
George A. Barton	20.43
T. Lindsey Blayney	125.45
George Bryce	104.60
Albert T. Clay	63.30
Charles T. Currelly	585.55
Edgar L. Hewett	195.45
Joseph Clark Hoppin	60.00
Charles Knapp	526.26
Walter Miller	173.85
Wilfred P. Mustard	10.00
H. L. Wilson	321.40

\$2,249.46

*The remittance netted Lire 919.10. Contributions by Director Jesse Benedict Carter, Professor Tracy Peck and Mr. Van Buren netted Lire 70.90, so that a total of Lire 1,000 was turned over to the treasurer of the fund in Rome, Dr. W. Anclung.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Cr.

Life Member-
ship Fees
included in the
Amount

Amount

Name of Society

Pittsburgh Society	368.00
Portland Society	121.10
Pueblo Branch	110.00
Quebec Society	200.00
Rhode Island Society	500.00
Rochester Society	250.00
St. John Society	353.10
St. Louis Society	676.84
San Francisco Society	200.00
Seattle Society	100.00
Syracuse Society	1,100.00
Toronto Society	200.00
Victoria Society	440.00
Vancouver Society	419.19
Walla Walla Branch	100.00
Washington Society	2,100.00
Winnipeg Society	168.00
Wisconsin Society	200.00
Totals	\$18,228.24

\$3,100.00

LIFE MEMBERS RECEIVED 1911-1912

Date	Name	Society
Nov. 9	William P. Bancroft	Pennsylvania
	E. A. Goodwin	St. John
	John E. Moore	
	George McAvity	
Dec. 1	E. P. Bates	Syracuse

Dr.

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "B"

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Oct. 30, 1911	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	\$1,437.50
Dec. 30, 1911	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	1,437.50
Jan. 19, 1912	Paid O. C. Strawn, Sales Agt.	40.62
Mar. 29, 1912	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	1,441.50
June 28, 1912	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)	1,437.50
June 29, 1912	Paid O. C. Strawn, Sales Agt.	14.64
Total		\$5,809.26

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "C"

ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL EXPENSES

Travel	President	\$442.97
Stenographic and Clerical Work		314.79
Postage and Expressage		85.81
Stationery and Printing		37.35
Telegraph and Telephone		57.61
Office Rent		53.75
Office Equipment		10.00
Miscellaneous		1.50
Total		\$1,003.78

Vice-Presidents

Stenographic and Clerical Work		\$15.00
Postage and Expressage		5.96
Stationery and Printing		2.05
Telegraph and Telephone		7.44
Travel		56.85
Miscellaneous		8.50
Total		\$95.20

	General Secretary
Travel	\$425.93
Stenographic and Clerical Work	681.00
Janitor Service	60.50
Postage and Expressage	123.72
Stationery and Printing	124.07
Telephone and Telephone	81.69
Office Rent	200.00
Office Equipment	135.25
Salary	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	102.91
Total	\$4,435.07
Clerical Assistant	Treasurer \$50.00
Auditing Books	15.00
Total	\$65.00
Secretaries	
Travel	\$26.10
Stenographic and Clerical Work	9.00
Postage and Expressage	3.00
Telephone and Telegraph	4.23
Miscellaneous	23.90
Total	\$66.23
Recorder	
Stenographic and Clerical Work	\$108.44
SUMMARY	
President	\$1,003.78
Vice-Presidents	95.20
General Secretary	4,435.07
Associate Secretaries	66.23
Treasurer	65.00
Recorder	108.44
Total	\$5,773.72

Jeremiah Zimmerman

E. A. Emens

Dr. John Van Duyer

Mrs. E. B. Judson

New York

Washington

Victoria

Vancouver

F. C. Wade

F. L. Murdoff

C. S. Douglass

Clifford F. Jones

Richard B. Bennett

Mrs. E. Hill

A. Williamson-Taylor

W. M. Birks

John W. Ross

Peter Lyall

F. Howard Wilson

Lindlay Crease

J. A. Mora

F. H. Chrysler

Edward L. Tilton

Dec. 23 1912

Jan. 2

Jan. 8

Jan. 16

Feb. 12

Feb. 19

Mar. 21

Apr. 9

Apr. 17

June 17

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "B"

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Received from the Secretary, Dec. 22, 1911

Received from the Secretary, April 26, 1912

Received from the Secretary, June 11, 1912

Received from the Secretary, June 29, 1912

Total

\$1,250.00

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "B"

Received from the Secretary, Dec. 22, 1911	\$400.00
Received from the Secretary, April 26, 1912	500.00
Received from the Secretary, June 11, 1912	300.00
Received from the Secretary, June 29, 1912	50.00
Total	<u>\$1,250.00</u>

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Dr.

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "C"		EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "D"	
INCOME FROM INVESTED FUNDS		GENERAL MEETING	
October 1, 1911, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. First and Refunding 4's	\$100.00	Programmes, Stationery, Mailing, and Postage	\$150.35
January 1, 1912, Interest on One \$1000 Certificate of Contribution of the Provident Loan Society of New York City	30.00	Travelling Expenses of Councillors	378.73
April 1, 1912, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. First and Refunding 4's	100.00		\$529.08
	\$230.00		
RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "D"		EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "E"	
CANADIAN LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND		FORMATION OF NEW SOCIETIES (TRAVELLING EXPENSES, PRINTING AND LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LECTURES)	
Jan. 1, 1912, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Joint 4's	100.00	Horace C. Brannin	\$11.75
		Geo. Bryce	40.00
		Mitchell Carroll	211.14
		Thomas Fitz-Hugh	67.20
		Chas. Hill-Tout	150.00
		Geo. M. Howe	35.35
		David M. Robinson	14.50
			\$529.94
RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "E"		EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "F"	
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON MEMORIAL LECTURE FUND*		BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE	
November 1, 1911, interest	\$500.00	O. C. Strawn, Sales Agent, Jan. 20, 1912, bill	\$40.62
May 1, 1912, interest	500.00	J. S. Cushing Company Jan. 24, 1912, bill	218.35
	\$1,000.00	J. S. Cushing Company April 1, 1912, bill	312.71
			\$571.68

Cr.

* The income account of this fund showed a balance of \$1650.00 on

* The income account of this fund showed a balance of \$1650.00 on September 1, 1911 (Bulletin, Vol. II, p. 33, and Vol. III, p. 60), making a total credit of \$2650.00 to June 30, 1912. The payments for lectures in 1911-12 amounted to \$1916.51 (Expenditures, Schedule "H"), leaving a balance of \$733.49 to the credit of the fund on June 30, 1912.

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "F"

GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND, GIFT OF MR. JAMES SPEYER

(Bulletin, Vol. III, p. 149).

January 1, 1912, interest on one \$1000 Certificate
of Contribution of the Provident Loan Society
New York City \$30.00

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "G"

CYRENE EXCAVATION FUND

February 12, 1912, received from Washington Society
August 18, 1912, received from New York Society .
\$560.00

INVESTMENTS, SCHEDULE "H"

INVENTORY OF SECURITIES

1. *Charles Eliot Norton Lecture Fund,*
James Loeb Foundation:

	AMOUNT	INCOME
United States Steel Corporation	\$20,000.00	\$1,000.00
Registered 5% Bonds		

2. *General Endowment Fund:*

Certificate of Provident Loan Society of New York City (Gift of James Speyer)	1,000.00	60.00
---	----------	-------

3. *Life Membership Fund:*

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co. First and Refunding 4's	5,000.00	200.00
--	----------	--------

Certificate of Provident Loan Society of New York City	1,000.00	60.00
---	----------	-------

4. *Canadian Life Membership Fund:*

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Joint 4's	5,000.00	200.00
---	----------	--------

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "G"

CYRENE EXCAVATION FUND

Western Union Telegraph Company	\$21.56
Postal Telegraph Cable Company	5.77
J. S. Cushing Company, printing reports	751.61
William Stone	27.60
C. Densmore Curtis	30.00
National Photo Engraving Co.	169.00
Museum of Fine Arts	30.65
W. H. Edmonds, supplies	130.04
C. J. Peters Sons	10.50
Richard Norton *	2,063.94
	<u>\$3,840.67</u>

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "H"

NORTON MEMORIAL LECTURE FUND, JAMES LOEB FOUNDATION

Franz Cumont	\$282.55
Caspar René Gregory	1,633.96
	<u>\$1,916.51</u>

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "I"

INVESTMENTS

April 3, 1912, one \$1000 American Ice Co. 1st 5% at 98½ plus commission and interest	\$980.25
--	----------

* Accounted for by itemized statements sent from abroad.

WILLARD V. KING, *Treasurer.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

August 31, 1911, to June 30, 1912

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Balance, August 31, 1911		\$611.77	\$1,458.90
Interest on deposits		12.53	636.95
Extra offprints, illustrations, etc.		59.00	391.65
From the Treasurer of the Institute:			958.36
Appropriation for the year 1911-1912	\$5,750.00		296.77
Advertisements and notices	11.25	5,761.25	321.70
			152.00
			38.21
			500.00
			500.00
			1,190.01
		<u>\$6,444.55</u>	<u>\$6,444.55</u>

SUMMARY BY ACCOUNTS

Dr.

Editorial Account:		
Salaries	\$1,000.00	
Postage and express and exchange	38.21	\$1,038.21
Institute Account:		
Advertisement		4.00
Publication Account:		
Vol. XV, No. 3		1,311.41
Vol. XV, No. 4		1,258.75
Vol. XVI, No. 1		1,277.43
Illustrations, etc., for later numbers		137.99
Paper on hand, June 30, 1912, excess over August 31, 1911		308.40
Balance		1,190.01
		<u>\$6,526.20</u>
Illustrations previously paid for		81.65
		<u>\$6,444.55</u>

HAROLD N. FOWLER, *Editor-in-chief.*

Audited by S. B. Platner and W. G. Leutner.

SEVENTEENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

In account with WILLARD V. KING, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>				<i>Dr.</i>
Balance in bank at close of fiscal year, August 31, 1911		\$3,413.37		
Receipts from Universities and Colleges:				
Barnard College	\$100.00		Salary of the Director	\$3,000.00
Columbia University	250.00		Salary of the Professor of Latin	1,000.00
Cornell University	250.00		Salary of the Librarian	1,000.00
Harvard College	250.00		Fellowship salaries	2,486.66
Leland Stanford Jr. University	100.00		Other European expenses (see report of	\$7,486.66
Mount Holyoke College	250.00		Director below)	4,000.00
Northwestern University	250.00		Expenses in America:	
University of Chicago	100.00		Expenses of Chairman	150.00
University of Pennsylvania	250.00		Expenses of Treasurer's office	193.70
Vassar College	150.00		Archaeological Institute of America	800.00
Wellesley College	250.00		Cost of \$5000 Republic Iron & Steel Co. Sinking	1,143.70
Western Reserve University	70.00		Fund 5%	4,606.25
Yale University	250.00		Cost of \$8000 International & Great Northern R. R.	7,870.00
Receipts from alumni		2,520.00	Co. 3 year 5% notes	2,556.95
Individual subscriptions		1,070.00	Balance on hand August 31, 1912	
Carnegie Institution		2,500.00		
Archaeological Institute of America		833.38		
General Theological Seminary		600.00		
Interest on investments and bank balances		25.00		
Receipts from publications		4,381.56		
Proceeds of sale of \$5000 American Agricultural		6.00		
Chemical Co. 1st 5%		5,118.75		
Proceeds of sale of \$2000 Western Union Telegraph				
Co. Real Estate 4 1/2%		1,990.00		

Proceeds of sale of Third Avenue R. R. Co. scrip	283.75
Proceeds of sale of \$5000 American Ice Company 1st 5%	4,968.75
	<u>\$27,663.56</u>

\$27,663.56

WILLARD V. KING, *Treasurer*, in account with JESSE BENEDICT CARTER, *Director*

<i>Receipts:</i>		<i>Expenditures:</i>	
	LIRE		LIRE
	DOLLARS		DOLLARS
Balance in Rome, September 1, 1911	2,530.45	Rent	12,000.00
Interests on deposits, etc.	361.30	Telephone	2,307.69
From Treasurer	20,800.00	Insurance	356.40
Contributions for library	10,601.80	Repairs and furnishings	179.51
Director for furnishings, service, etc.	1,181.95	Heat and light	34.52
		Service and office expenses	1,250.00
		Books and binding	1,300.00
		Additional instruction	250.00
		Miscellaneous	1,160.78
		Balance, August 31, 1912	6,036.05
			11,901.80
			771.70
			331.20
			63.69
			2,288.81
			148.40
			331.20
			63.69
			259.39
			6,822.21
			35,475.50
			<u>6,822.21</u>

35,475.50
6,822.21

THIRTEENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL RESEARCH IN JERUSALEM

In account with JAMES HARDY ROPES, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Balance, September 1, 1911	\$4,324.47	
Subscription, 1909-1910, representing:		
Philadelphia Divinity School	24.00	
Subscriptions, 1910-1911, representing:		
Andover Theological Seminary	\$100.00	
Boston University	100.00	
Philadelphia Divinity School	100.00	
Subscriptions, 1911-1912, representing:		
Auburn Theological Seminary	100.00	
Bryn Mawr College	100.00	
Columbia University	100.00	
Cornell University	100.00	
General Theological Seminary	100.00	
Harvard University	100.00	
Hebrew Union College	100.00	
Johns Hopkins University	100.00	
McCormick Theological Seminary	100.00	
Newton Theological Institution	100.00	
University of Pennsylvania	100.00	
Princeton University	100.00	
Salary of Director		\$1,000.00
Library (books, binding, etc.)		355.71
Director's expenses at Jerusalem:		
Rent		253.50
Furnishings, repairs, etc.		96.17
Caretakers' expenses		58.50
		<u>408.17</u>
Less paid from remittances of 1910-1911		212.68
		<u>195.49</u>
Less balance due Director		59.24
Expenses for property in Jerusalem:		
Taxes		26.32
Building wall, ploughing, etc.		980.26
Fellowship		1,006.58
Expenses of Committee		700.00
Printing catalogues of library and students		66.49
Advanced to Director, 1912-1913		214.50
Balance, August 31, 1912:		350.00
Part of \$3000 N. Y. C. R. R. bonds		1,865.00

Rochester Theological Seminary . . .	100.00	Deposit, Provident Institution for Savings . . .	920.44
Smith College	100.00	Deposit, Suffolk Savings Bank	930.95
University of Toronto	100.00		3,716.39
Trinity College, Hartford	100.00		
Union Theological Seminary, New York	100.00		
Wellesley College	100.00		
Yale University	1,900.00		
Subscription, 1912-13, representing:			
Dropsie College	100.00		
Archaeological Institute of America, Appropriation . .	600.00		
Individual subscriptions	175.00		
Interest	116.77		
Temporary loan	5.68		
	<u>\$7,545.92</u>		<u>\$7,545.92</u>

BUILDING FUND in account with JAMES HARDY ROPES, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
Amount of Fund, September 1, 1911	\$1,070.00	Balance, August 31, 1912 :	
Interest on bond	35.00	Part of \$3000 N. Y. C. R. R. bonds	\$1,105.00
	<u>\$1,105.00</u>		<u>\$1,105.00</u>
CAMBRIDGE, August 31, 1912.		JAMES HARDY ROPES, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

THIRTY-FIRST FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1911, to September 1, 1912

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

*In account with GARDINER MARTIN LANE, Treasurer**Cr.*Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1911,
belonging to the following accounts:

Bulletin on Corinth	\$300.00
For general expenses	6,346.27
Subscriptions from supporting institutions, 1910-1911	200.00
Subscriptions from supporting institutions, 1911-1912	3,803.72
Subscriptions from supporting institutions, 1912-1913	500.00
Receipts from Heraeum publication	10.50
Income from endowment fund	5,091.58
Excavations at Corinth:	
Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears	1,500.00
Mrs. J. H. Metcalf	250.00
Mr. Hill's Lecture	725.00
Interest on deposit	125.83
Archaeological Institute Fellowship	600.00
Carnegie Institution:	
For Carnegie Fellowship in Architecture	1,200.00

\$20,704.90

Salary of Director	\$2,500.00
Salary of Secretary	1,000.00
Travelling expenses of Director	100.00
Repairs to building, lights, service, etc.	1,750.00
Library	475.00
Fellowship, Archaeological Institute, 1911-1912	400.00
Fellowship, Archaeological Institute, 1912-1913	200.00
Carnegie Fellowship in Architecture	1,500.00
Fellowship School	400.00
Travelling expenses of Annual Professor	250.00
Printing	800.00
Excavations at Corinth	2,475.00
Petty expenses	1.20
Committee expenses	91.59
Erechtheum Publications	600.00
Treasurer's clerk	100.00
Mochlos Book	1,086.50
Balance, cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1912	6,975.61

\$20,704.90*E. & O. E.*GARDINER MARTIN LANE, *Treasurer.*

PLATE II



A. CONICAL MOUND



B. FLAT MOUND WITH MARGIN OF COBBLE-STONES



PLATE III



A. MOUND NO. 1, AFTER EXCAVATION



B. MOUND OF CONICAL TYPE AFTER EXCAVATION



PLATE IV



A. STRUCTURE NO. 1, BEGINNING OF EXCAVATION



B. STRUCTURE NO. 1, WEST DOORWAY



PLATE V



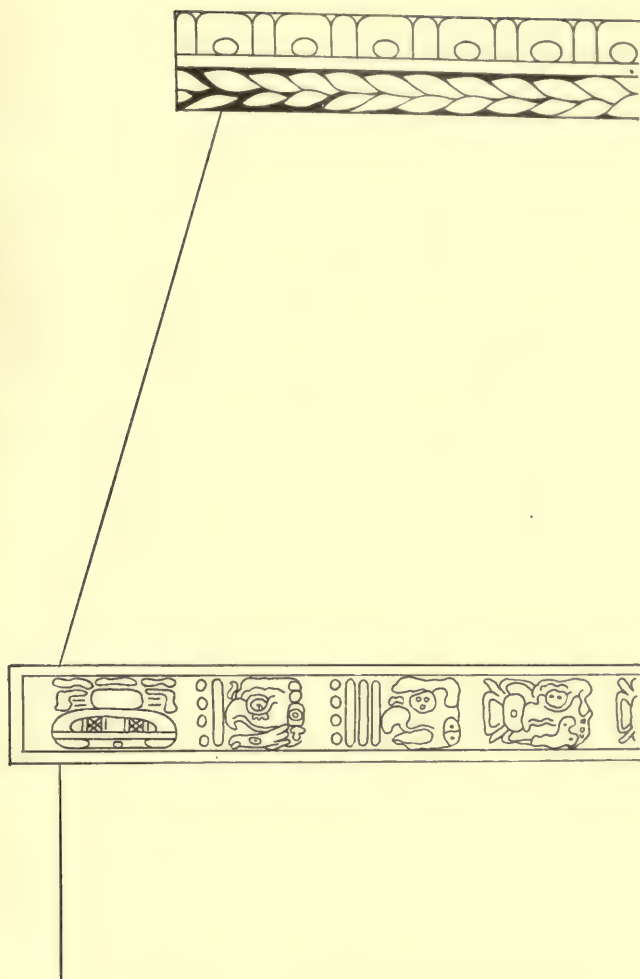
A. STRUCTURE 1, FROM THE NORTHWEST. SHOWING STRUCTURE 2
IN THE FOREGROUND



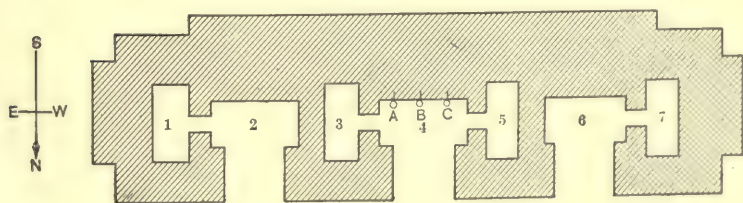
B. STRUCTURE 1, FROM THE NORTHEAST



PLATE VI



A. STRUCTURE 1, NORTH FAÇADE, RESTORED



B. STRUCTURE 1, GROUND PLAN



PLATE VII



Hieroglyphic Step East Doorway



Hieroglyphic Step Middle Doorway



Hieroglyphic Step West Doorway



PLATE VIII



STRUCTURE NO. 1, MIDDLE DOORWAY, SHOWING HIEROGLYPHICS



STRUCTURE NO. 1, EAST DOORWAY. SHOWING HIEROGLYPHICS



PLATE IX



A. STRUCTURE NO. 2, NORTH FRONT, AFTER EXCAVATION



B. STRUCTURE NO. 2, CORNER DECORATION



PLATE X

STRUCTURES 1 AND 2: PLAN AND NORTH ELEVATION

Scale 1" = 25'

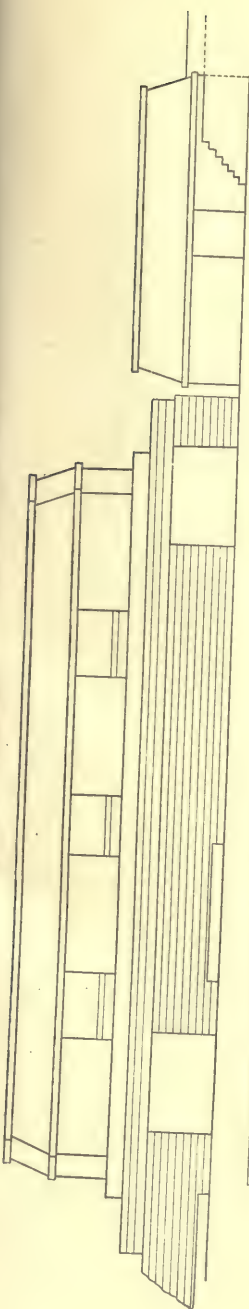
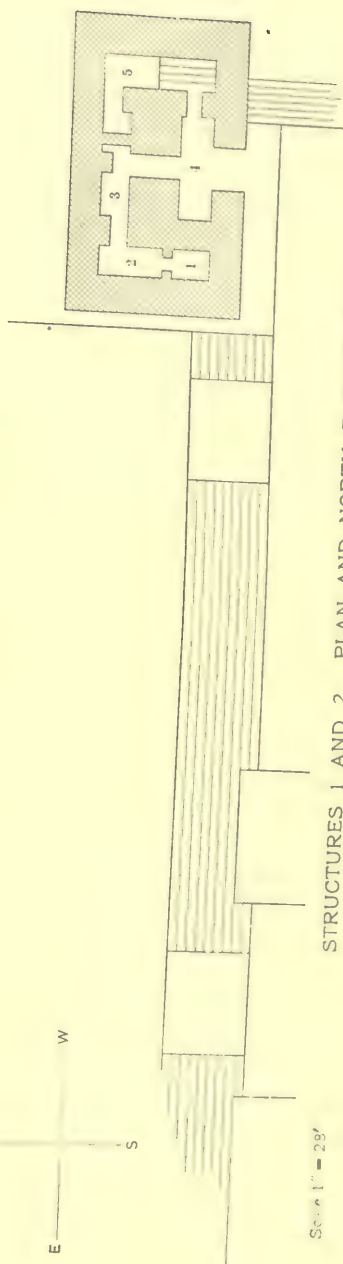
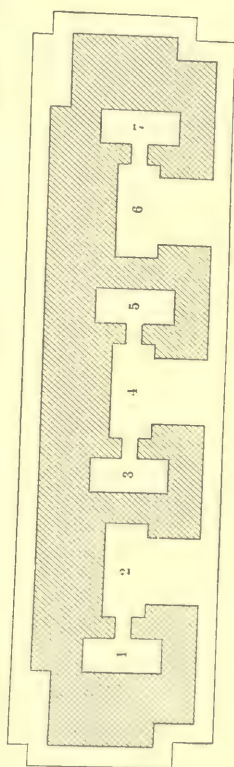
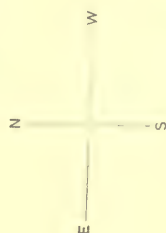




PLATE XI



STRUCTURE NO. 1 AND 2, HEADS FROM FAÇADE AND INNER CHAMBERS



POLYCHROME VASE, SIDE VIEW



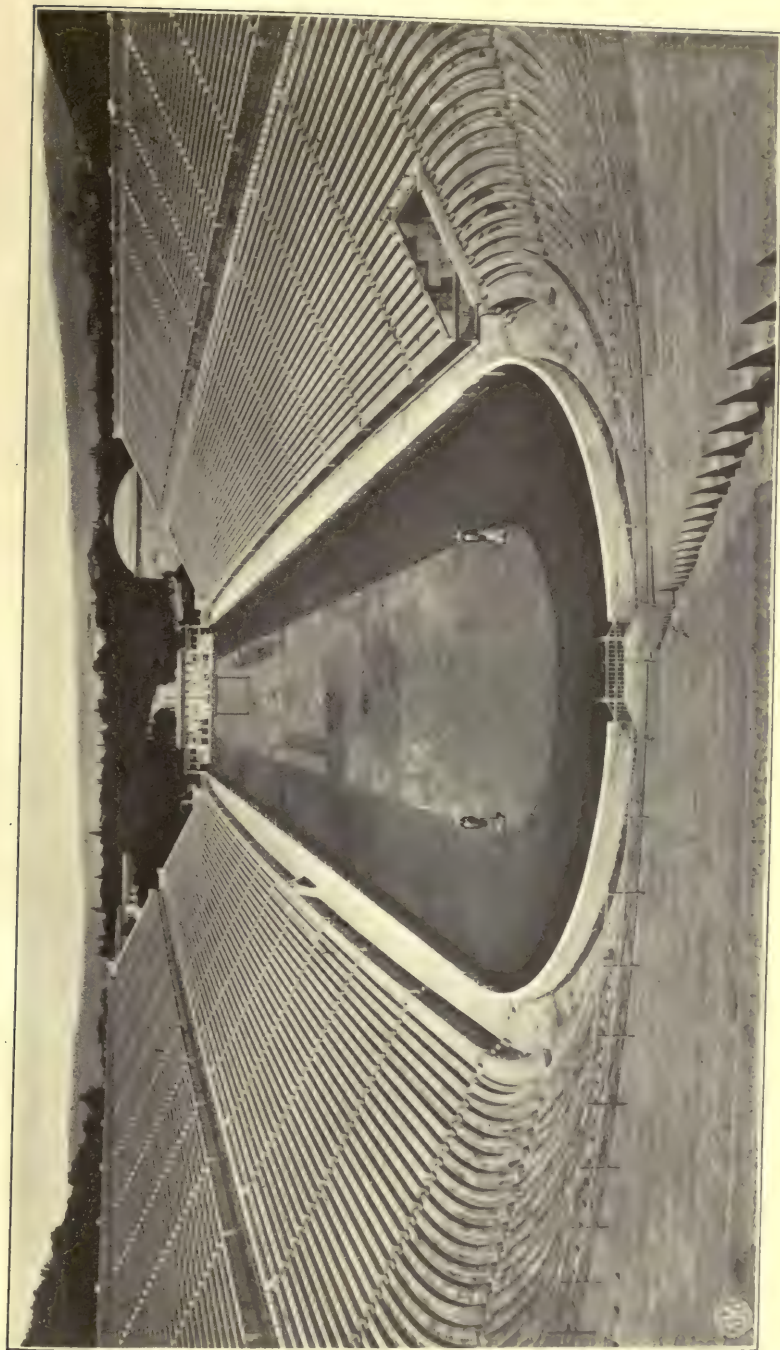
POLYCHROME VASE, FRONT VIEW





STRUCTURE 1, NORTHEAST CORNER, SHOWING THE HIEROGLYPHIC CORNICE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL POSITION





THE STADIUM AT ATHENS

(From a photograph of the Neue Photographische Gesellschaft)



PLATE XIV



VIEW ACROSS THE STADIUM NEAR THE SOUTH END



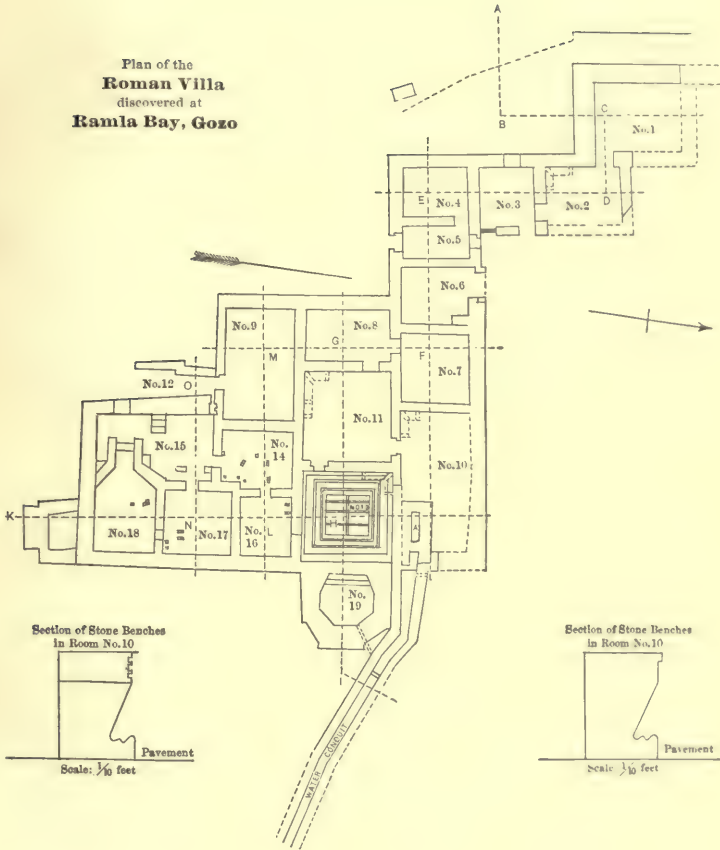
THE STADIUM CROWDED FOR THE GAMES

(From a photograph by Simiriotis)



PLATE XV

Plan of the Roman Villa discovered at Ramla Bay, Gozo



ROMAN VILLA AT RAMLA BAY



PLATE XVI



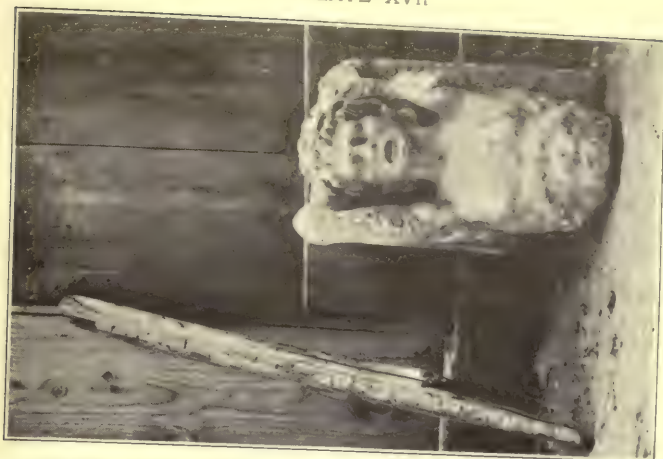
ROMAN VILLA, MARBLE PAVEMENT
In lower left corner, steps leading to bath.



NORTHWEST CORNER OF ROOM WITH MARBLE PAVEMENT
The building in the background is modern; behind it on the left is seen
the road mentioned.



PLATE XVII



CARYATID



VIEW FROM VILLA LOOKING EAST OVER RAMLA BAY



PLATE XIX



VILLA AURELIA. FROM THE SOUTH



PLATE XX



VILLA AURELIA, FROM THE GARDEN



PLATE XXI

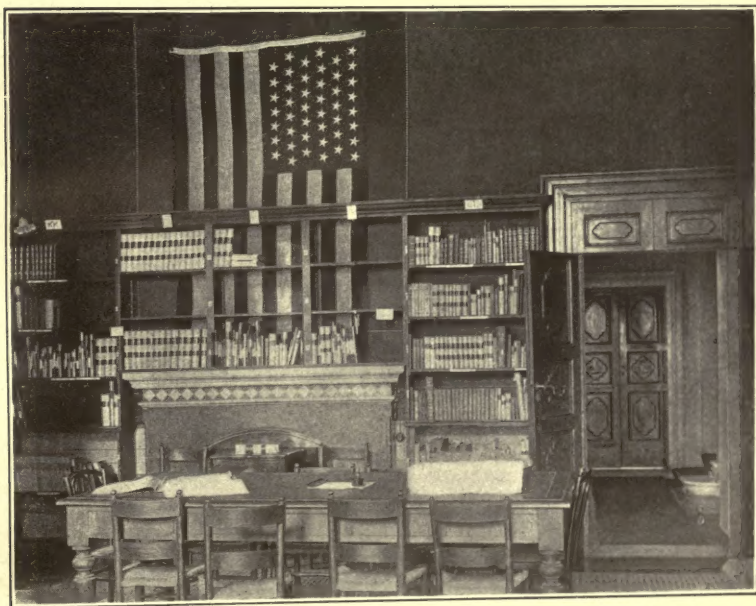


SALON OF THE VILLA AURELIA, LOOKING TOWARD DINING ROOM

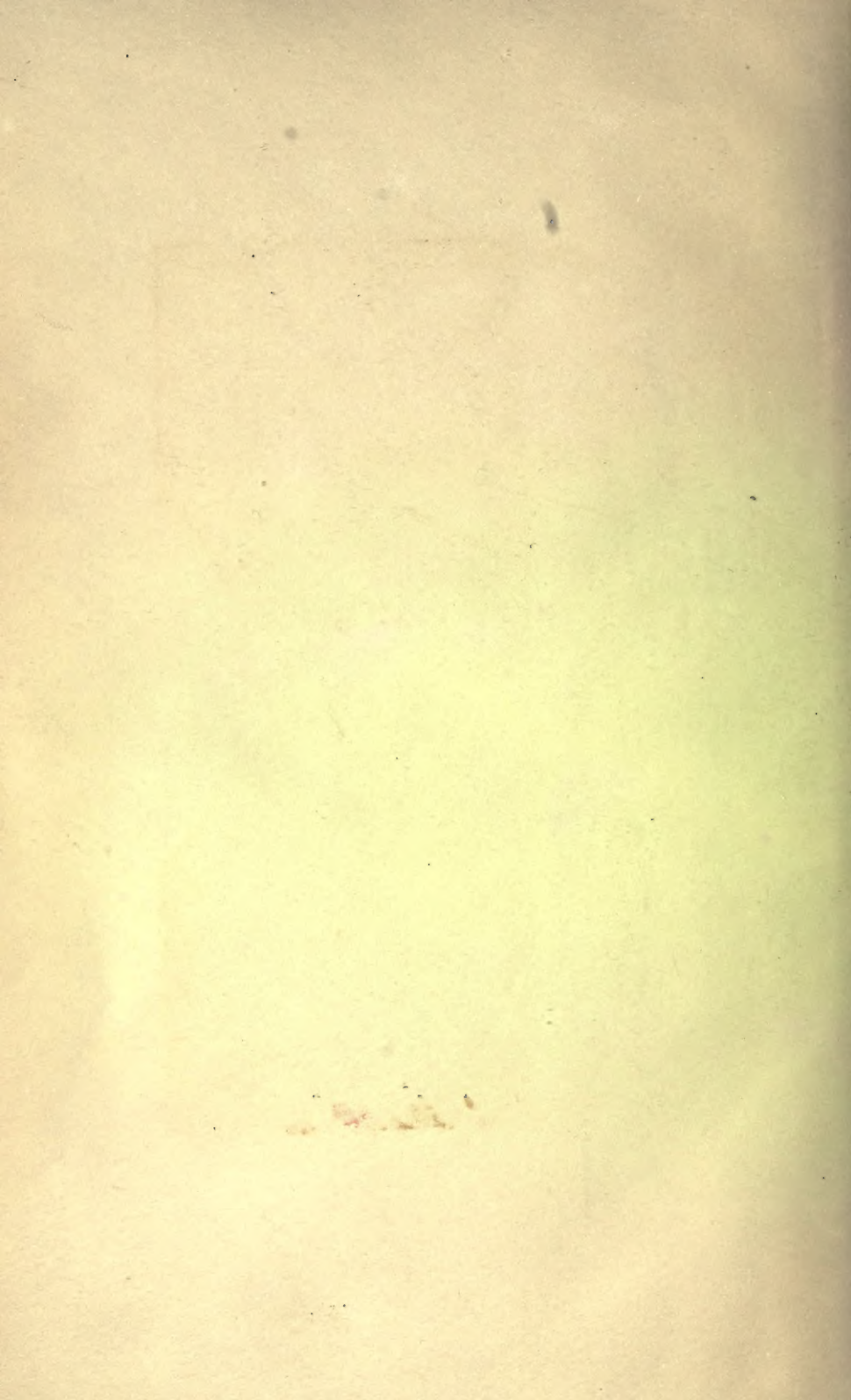




AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME
Library, Classical Room



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME
Library, Renaissance Room



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21
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Archaeological Institute of
America
Bulletin

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